IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF THE ARE NOW SITUATE IN HOMJI STREET, BRANCH OF ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,015.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
26th July.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA .	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ...	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA ...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	SINGLE, "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	494 or 495	391 or 142-8		
,, LONDON	627 or 628	940-8 or 792		

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	1695	Thurs. 31st July.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 1st Aug. ‡	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 31st July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 31st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Friday 25th July.
*Pentakota	3412	Thursday 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
25th July, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenauer	24th Sept '13
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ... ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every 4 Weeks.

For further particulars apply to—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Port Said ..	5167	A. Muzio	20th Aug. 1913
Red' Italia..	6237	.....	17th Sept, 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	15th Oct. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	12th Nov. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	7th Jan. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	4th Feb. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	4th Mar. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	1st Apr. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	29th ,, 1914

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available for two years from..... Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247	

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Kanzler	3003	Schapp	2nd Aug. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	21st Aug. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay 4th July, 1913.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Autang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	.. Rs.	8,00,000
30th April,	,, ... Rs.	24,00,000
31st July	,, ... Rs.	52,00,000
30th December	,, ... Rs.	100,00,000

N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London; Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish for all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars

"ROYAL" POINTS.

We have recently accepted the agency of the "ROYAL" TYPEWRITERS and have just unpacked our first consignment of these far-famed machines.

The "ROYAL"	is the most visible of all visible writers.
The "ROYAL"	is a modern, high-grade machine in every respect.
The "ROYAL"	has a Universal Keyboard comprising eighty-four characters, including fractions and other special marks.
The "ROYAL"	retains all its letters in true alignment *permanently* and is noted for the fine quality of its work.
"The ROYAL'S"	type-faces are ingeniously protected so that they cannot become battered by striking one type upon the back of another.
The "ROYAL'S"	Tabulator is operated by a natural forward pressure, which is quick and positive in its action. This device is useful in paragraphing and is a time saver in addressing envelopes, telegrams, statements, analyses and many other uses.
The "ROYAL'S"	Back-Space Key, another time-saver, which moves the carriage back one space, is one of its most useful features and greatly appreciated by operators.
The "ROYAL'S"	Two colour arrangement is unequalled for Stencil work a touch on the lever throws the ribbon out of operation. It is a boon for operators in not staining the hands or clothes and saves the trouble of frequently lowering the ribbon.
The "ROYAL"	is light running and speedy.
The "ROYAL"	has scarcely more than half as many parts as other standard typewriters, yet contains every essential feature; is compact, portable and light.
The "ROYAL"	is simple and durable and will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time than any other typewriter.
The "ROYAL"	meets every modern requirement.
The "ROYAL"	will do every kind of work that can be reasonably demanded of a typewriter.
The "ROYAL"	has an exceptionally heavy Manifolder and will make more Carbon copies than any other machine.
The "ROYAL"	has other practical improvements, the advantages of which will be apparent upon examination of the machine.
The "ROYAL"	is universally approved for the sole reason that it has proved itself the most satisfactory and economical and is sold at a reasonable price.

Should you desire to see how the "ROYAL" works please call at our establishment, or make an appointment at your office, when our operator will bring a machine for your inspection.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS.
95, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,, ... ,, ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,, ... ,, ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES.
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready, for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr Le Clerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "DR LECLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions. Postage to Colonies 3d. extra. From all branches in South Africa. Sold by LENNON LTD
Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng.
BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Interim DIVIDENDS have been declared namely :—

Rs. 300 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 15 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 4th August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 28th July on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th July, to 11th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 24th July 1913.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Sixty years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken-up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,

J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
To be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 AND 10 P. M. :—COMPLETE PROGRAMME.
AT 8-30 :—PICTURES ONLY.

LAST NIGHTS
OF
THE JACKOWLEWS.

The Russian Dancers terminate their Engagement after Friday. Don't miss the last opportunity of seeing them.

WITH SCOTT
TO THE POLE
(Exclusive to the EXCELSIOR).

Mr. G. E. STILLWELL
(The man with two distinctive personalities).

KITTO
PATTER COMEDIAN.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ARRANGEMENT

Two Variety Performances on SUNDAY, at 6-45 and 10 p.m. One Performance, at 6-45 every evening during visit of the Court Cards.

Mlle. ROSHANARA

Special Indian Dances by request of the Bombay public.

(a) JINJOTIE GAZELLE.
In devotion to the Deities
(b) LALLA ROOKH.
In praise of a Spring Garden.
The much admired
(c) SNAKE DANCE.

Mlles. BENZONI and DORION

the superb ballet dancers in an exquisite enactment.

THE LOVERS (Les Amoreux)
JACKOVLEW TRIO

in an entirely new role will provide a lively scene "SAILORS ASHORE."

THE FEATURE FILM.
THE SEEKER

A story thrilling with human passion.

Farcical :—"FURS."
A MAN OF MYSTERY.
THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

A farcical progress from a Cannibal Cauldron to a Throne.

Prices : Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 ; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old pot still flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Another "A I" Exclusive.
COME AND SEE
THE GREAT VITAGRAPH PICTURE-PORTRAYAL
RED AND WHITE ROSES.
A Story of Life in Political Circles,
DEEP AND SOUL-STIRRING PATHOS!
INTENSE HUMAN INTEREST!
Also a full Programme of Comics.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11,
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates,

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whereseever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors; THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa; LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made, and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply to—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(Near the Houses of Parliament.)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

FOR SALE.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS, 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—20 h. p. Clement Bayard CAR 6 cylinder, special magneto, Bosch dual, ignition, dynamo, electric lights, dashboard lamp, stepney wheel, Edison accumulators, speedmeter, glass screen, horn, hood and tools. In perfect running order. Owner buying larger car. Price Rs. 5,500. Apply to W. L. WELDON, High Court, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

SHORTHAND TYPIST REQUIRED, at once, must be efficient and have a good general knowledge of correspondence. Apply by typewritten letter stating speed, and salary required, and when available. Any application not giving full particulars will not be considered. Apply "Steno," care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, 'Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR, PINTO MANSION, Sussex Road, Byculla, TO LET. Rent Rs. 60. Apply within.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MR.
EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
COURT CARDS
and their Joker from London.
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS
Pronounced by the Press to be the best Company of its kind that has appeared in Bombay for years.

CHANGE of PROGRAMME,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Doors open 9-15, Curtain 10 P. M.
PRICES :—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Plan of Seats at ROSE & Co.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
Eyesight Specialist,
WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, A.M.C., P.M.O. Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of :—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc., etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette.'

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column, ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Salamis, 2796 tons, Captain C. Rodger, will sail to-day for Port Said for orders with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3,253 tons, Captain W Kelso, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 3159 tons, Captain C Frisius will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo

The Austrian Lloyds S N Co's steamer Gisela 2,542 tons, Captain E Gopcsevich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, etc, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Firoozi, 2,091 tons, Captain P Primrose, arrived, in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons Captain W B Murison, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, July 23rd 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

B. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
H I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Henley .....R I M
H I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
H I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
H I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
H I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 24.

Astoria .....2743 Hogan ....T M and Co
Banca.....3791 Garwood .....P and O Co
Farrara.....717 Feathers .....S allace & Co
Gisela .....2542 Gopecvich ....A L S N Co
Hoseines... 994 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Imani.....2979 Penberthay.....K N & Co
Islami... .....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Kasara..... .. 505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosron.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah..... T M and Co
Kamakuru Maru ....3798 Hori.....N Y Kaisha
Kirkfield.....3060 Dermody.... Jeddah..... 25-7...T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Nyanza...2642 Mcallister ...T Morrison and Co
Ramsay.....2739 Mullan .....P and O Co
Scharzfels ...2533 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Stephanotis...2584 Goodridge...A Yule and Co
Sofala.....3435 Moth .....M M & Co
Saaed..... ..157 Bonsfield.....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Sutterland.....2217 Longstaff ...A Yule & Co
Singa.....1912 Murison.....S Wallace and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Homayun	2154	Mirch	Jedda	28-7	T M & Co
B City of Birmingham	4038	..	Karachi	1-8	Haughton... K N & Co
C & R Dido	3127	Williams	Hull	31-7	J F and Co
D & E Neuenfels	3541	Freiche	Karachi		W and A G and Co
H Lindula	2133	Walk	...		M M and Co
K Ville-de-Oran	3004	Masson	...		J M & Co
M Arcadia	3514	Barcham	...		P and O Co
N Baron Balfour	2553	...Symonds	...		J F & Co
O Salient	2419	West Cott	...	26-7	Smid & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	...Antwerp	1-8	J Finlay & Co
Q Abydos	1940	Davies	...Karachi	28-7	B and A S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Bristol...4345 Henderson...K'chi .. 28-7...K N & Co
2 City of Bombay 3353 Scarry ..Liverpool 31-7.....K N & Co
4 Hidalgo .. ..2760 Horbord ...Hull ...30-7 J F & Co
5 Salamis .....2796 Rodger...Portsaid...25-7 T M & Co
6 Kybfels ...3159 Frisins ...Hamburg...25-7 W & A G & Co
7 Nairung ...2362 McNeil...Calcutta...28-7 T M & Co
8 Cleopatra...2129 Fronovich ...A L S N Co
9 Schildtarm...3187 Klappenburg ...Karachi 30-7...W & A G &Co
10 & 11 Devanha ...4785 Hickey ...Shanghai 13-8 ...P & O Co
12 & 13 Egypt ...4207 Summers ..London ... 19-7...P and O Co
14 Lhasa...950 Penny...Karachi ..M M & Co
15 Bombay Maru ...3393 Fazawa ...Kobe... 25-7...N Y Kaisha
16 Lawoe .....1817 Coates...Jeddah ..28-7... Khundwa

Offside D & E & K

Markgraf.....2325 Tantzen ..... A S & Co
Budrie .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld

H W P D

Courland .....760 Golam ....Bo S N Co
Ponani .....552 Valaji .....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati.....124 Samsoodin ...Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination
23	Singu	Morrison ..	R'goon, July 11
	Gisela	Gopcevich..	Y'hama, June 12
	Firoozi.....	Primrose ...	Jeddah, July 9

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
24	Umsinga	Cox	Middlesbro
	Umta	Bobb	Calcutta
	Bankura	Whytehead.	Persian Gulf
	Dumra	Burbridge..	Basreh, etc
	Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool, etc

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Salamis, Fodger for Port Said
„ Kybfels, Frisius for Hamburg

The steamer Singu began to load yesterday for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa, left Marseilles homeward on the evening of the July 22.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Austria, from Trieste, left Aden on the 23rd instant, and is due here on the 28th instant afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bombay s—7 cwts gum arabic S Khetsee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Bombay s—1,000 cwts whet K Devchand and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—9,745 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfues and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Oran s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Sinclair s—200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Neumfels s—5 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co ; 102 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy ; 1,000 cwts groundnut, L Dreyfus and Co ; 8 animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Gisela s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 105 cwts gums arabic, 522 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—300 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner andaCo.
Gisela s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Gisela s—110 bales cotton, C Bhagwanlal and Co ; 28 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Gisela s—270 cwts gum olibanum, J Dossa; 205 cwts gum olibanum, L Amichand.

FOR ANCONA.

Gisela s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Gisela s—187 cwts groundnuts, S S Reuben.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Kamakura Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—95 bales cotton T cloth, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—300 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy; 62 cwts shark fins, A Chagla and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—32 cwts sennaleaves, lbs. 448 cardemorns, C M Bhesania and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 24.

Steamer s. s. Singu from Rangoon Agents—Shaw Wallace and Co, 754400 gallons, 125 cases, kerosine oil, 499 tins. 11694 drums, petrol, 1045 drums bengine, 1060 casks lubricating oil, 60 casks crude earth oil, 4 bales jute thread waste, 72 pots marian plants.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	25	m 3 17	24 10
		3 17 a	26 2
Sat	26	m 4 7	24 6
		3 55 a	25 3
Sun	27	m 5 9	24 4
		4 41 a	25 1
Mon	28	m 6 28	24 5
		5 37 a	24 8
Tues.....	29	m 7 47	24 11
		6 46 a	24 6
Wed.....	30	m 9 9	25 11
		3 13 a	24 8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	25	m 8 46	19 7
		9 48 a	18
Sat	26	m 9 30 a	20 5
		10 34 a	18 6
Sun	27	m 10 27	21
		11 24 a	18
Mon	28	m 11 59	21 11
Tues	29	m 0 39	17 11
		1 45 a	21
Wed	30	m 1 43	17 5
		3 3 a	21 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
25 (Friday)	do 6h. 13m.	do 7h. 17m
26 (Saturday)	do 6h. 13m.	do 7h. 17m
27 (Sunday)	do 6h. 14m.	do 7h. 16m
28 (Monday)	do 6h. 14m.	do 7h. 16m
29 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 14m.	do 7h. 16m
30 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 15m.	do 7h. 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 26th, 3h 28-7m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 29-1m. p.m. ; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33-0m. a.m. ; Full Moon, 17th, 1h. 57-0m. a.m.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th July 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 191000	Rs. 400000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 595000
Or per mile of Ry ...	202	423	4	629
For previous 13 weeks of half year..	5 301127	6744090	46627	9 31992
Total for 14 weeks. ...	323227	7144090	50637	1042699
Comparison.				
Total for cor. period of previous year a	5 214840	142358	7737	2 565435
Per mile of Ry. do...	227	363	8	59
Total to cor. date do...	303811 4	6235228	105772	9409114

a Including June Supplementary.
Increase fo the week ... Rs. 29,565
Do. to date..... „ 10,17,878

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office, BOMBAY.

Last Year's Business, Rs. 85,00,000

The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Kindness is a treasure, see to him with whom you entrust it.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. :—

Spanish March.....Viracl Torero ..... F Popy
Overture.....Rosamunde .....Schubert
Valse .....Babette.....Colin
Grand Fantasia .....on Grieg's Works .....Grieg
Op. 101 No. 7. Humoreske .....Dvorak
Selection.....The Quaker Girl.....Monckton
Two Step ...Rings on my Fingers. Scott

MUSKATI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—In the month of June there were the following out-patients :—Men 1,668 ; women 1,727 ; children 1,442. Total 4,837.

ANJUMAN ZEYA-UL-ISLAM.—At 7 p. m. to-day, a general meeting of the Bombay Muslims will take place at Falkland-road, to beg of the British Government to help Turkey, instead of being neutral.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritious and Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marquis, per s. s. "Lindula," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Saturday the 26th July instead of on the 24th as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. "Bombay Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. on Saturday the 26th July.—Mails for Mauritius *via* Karachi per extra s. s. "Taiyabi," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 26th July.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 23rd July to 6 a.m. on the 24th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	3	2
Total mortality from all causes	68	
Small-pox	1	0

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 24 was 552, giving a death-rate of 29.30 per annum per thousand as against 723 the corresponding period of last year, and 628 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 48 died from fevers; 20, plague; 7, small-pox; 1, measles; 2 cholsra; 1 leprosy; 34 phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 149 affections of the respiratory organs; 41 diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 31, still-born; 77, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows.—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 243; Hindu low caste, 71; Musalman, 107; Parsee, 24; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 34; Eurasian, 2; European 6; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, nil; other and unknown castes, one. The total number of births was 332 as against 369 for the corresponding period of last year, and 370 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following is an excerpt from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the July 13.—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 11th July, 1913.	Total from 1st April to 11th July, 1913	For week ending 11th July, 1912.	Total from 1st April to 11th July, 1912.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	18	3.7	18	361
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	26	3 7	24	36
Vessels transported	5	3 7	11	2 0
Vessels attended to	8	33	3	33
Vessels warped...	...	5	2	23

OUR Karachi correspondent telegraphed to us yesterday :—The breach at mile 52 will be repaired at about 17 hours to-day, and the normal working of the goods and other traffic *via* Dadu will then be resumed.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

BASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla) ; Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
0-44...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7- 0
10-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21- 1
12-52... „	Bina ..... „	18-25
15-13... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-50
17- 8... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-51
19-41... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-17
20-42... „	Muttra ..... „	10-18
23- 0... „	Delhi .....Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi .....Arr.	7-28
3-17... „	Amballa Cantonment .....Dep.	3-55
5-39... „	Ludhiana ..... „	1-16
6- 2... „	Phillaur ..... „	0-47
6-45... „	Jullundur ..... „	0- 9
8-29... „	Amritsar ..... „	22-29
11-43... „	Lahore ..... „	21-22
14-33... „	Lala Musa ..... „	15-43
18-51... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.		12-35
23- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25.....Dep.		Arr.	7-28
2-52.....Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45.....Dep.		Arr.	2-51
5-38.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.	0-12
12-42.....Arr.	Simla .....Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN

DOWN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW. H. M.		UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
16-15..... „	Jhansi .....Dep.	15-50
18-13..... „	Orai ..... „	13-14
20-30..... „	Cawnpore ... „	11- 8
21-45.....Arr.	Lucknow ..... „	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major W. Beale, First Assistant Resident at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for twelve months, from the 3rd October 1913.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 30th October 1913.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted from the 9th August 1913. privilege leave due to him in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to sixteen months and four days.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind during the absence of Mr. Pratt.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. Hayward.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I. C. S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C. S, on return from leave to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur.

Mr. R. S. Hiremath, Probationary Deputy Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. H. A. Just, Superintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction, and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse, Bombay, is granted from the 28th July 1913, privilege leave due to him in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to fifteen months.

During the absence of Mr. H. A. Just, Mr. T. J. Reed, Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison is to act as Superintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction, and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse Bombay.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, Jailor, Yeravda Central Prison, to act as Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail, and Governor of the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, was granted privilege leave for eleven days from the 28th May 1913.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., acted as Judge and Sessions Judge Poona, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Thana, is granted privilege leave for three monts from 24th August 1913.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S. is granted such special leave on urgent private affairs in combination with the privilege leave sanctioned by the Government of India as will bring the period of absence up to six months.

Mr. Westropp, on reversion to this Presidency from 2nd July 1913, to be a Junior Collector, Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I. C. S., reverting as First Assistant.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C.S., is appointed to be a Senior Collector from 7th June 1913 vice Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., resigned.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I. C. S., to be a Junior Collector vice Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C S.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., to be a Senior Collector from 5th July 1913 vice Mr. K. R. Bahmanji, retired.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on reversion to British Service, to be a Senior Collector. Messrs. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., and G. Monteath, I.C.S., reverting to the grades of Junior Collector and First Assistant respectively.

On return from privilege leave the services of the Reverend W. O. O'Conor, Assistant Chaplain of Karachi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Captain Noel Robertson-Glasgow (R. G. A.) resigns his Commission. Dated the 4th June 1913.

AT yesterday's meeting in Calcutta of the Bank of Bengal directors, it was decided not to change the bank rate, which stands at three per cent.

LUNATIC ASSYLUMS OF BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL REPORT BY SURGEON-GENERAL.

The annual report on the Asylums for the treatment of Insanes in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1912, has been submitted to Government by the Hon. Surgeon-General Stevenson. The Report runs as follows:—

At Ratnagiri two new barracks and three cells were added to the asylum to provide additional accommodation for 20 inmates; and a disused bath-room was converted into a mortuary.

At Dharwar the barracks and cells for female patients, which were under construction last year, were completed. The old female barracks and cells are now being altered for the accommodation of criminal insanes and will shortly be ready for occupation.

Work on the new Central Asylum at Yeravda has progressed steadily. Since October 1912 Captain Shaw, I. M. S., has been in residence there, exercising a general supervision over the work and advising with regard to fittings, and small alterations and improvements in the buildings. He has also completed arrangements for furniture and dead stock of various kinds and advised on the subject of the staff to be entertained. His presence and advice have been of the greatest value. It is expected that the asylum will be completed and ready for occupation by the end of May 1913.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply has been good and sufficient at all the asylums with the exception of that at Naupada. The supply from the asylum well at Naupada has been under examination several times during the year. It is certain that it is liable to bacterial contamination, but the source of contamination has not been definitely ascertained. The water has been regularly treated with potassium permanganate, and arrangements are now being made for the better protection of the well. It is advisable, if this asylum be retained, that as soon as the new Municipal water-supply at Thana is available, the asylum should be supplied from that source by pipe, and the present wells be abandoned.

During the year under review 402 insanes were admitted into the asylums against 363 in 1911. The re-admissions numbered 27 against 26 in the previous year. The total number of inmates rose from 1,367 in 1911 to 1,458 in 1912. The rise was shared by the Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad Asylums. The population of the asylums continues to increase each year. Friends and relatives are much more anxious to have their insanes taken care of, and much less desirous of removing them from asylums than was formerly the case.

The daily average strength was 1,048·9 (males 836·9 and females 212·0) as compared with 1,019·8 (males 804·6 and females 215·2).

Of the total treated 128 were cured against 136 in 1911; 108 insanes were transferred to the care of friends against 104 in 1911. Of those transferred under this head, 76 had improved and 32 had not improved while under treatment.

Of the 20 insanes shown as discharged "otherwise" 6 were removed to the non-criminal list, 5 escaped from the asylums, 5 were transferred to hospitals for treatment and 2 to other asylums, and 2 were sent to stand their trial.

The daily average of sick was 39·8 as compared with 34·6. The general health in the asylums was satisfactory with the exception of those at Naupada, Poona, and Hyderabad, Sind. At Naupada it is reported as being unsatisfactory, at Poona as fair, and at Hyderabad Malarial fevers and Cachexia were prevalent. There was no epidemic disease in any asylum.

LARGER DEATH RATE.

During the year under report the mortality was high. There were 160 deaths as compared with 89 in 1911. The ratio of deaths to the daily average strength per cent. was 15·3 against 8·7 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the very high death-rate at the Naupada, Poona and Hyderabad Asylums. Out of a total mortality of 76 at the Naupada Asylum Diarrhœa and Dysentery were responsible for 42 deaths or 55 per cent. Out of the 23 deaths at the Poona Asylum 12 were due to Tuberculosis. At the Hyderabad Asylum out of a total of 22 deaths, 9 were due to Malarial fevers and Cachexia, and 6 were due to Tuberculosis. Although the mortality was greatest in these three institutions the number of deaths was in excess of that in 1911 in every asylum in the Presidency.

As is usual amongst insane patients, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, with accompanying exhaustion, are answerable for a large percentage of the deaths. Many patients are admitted to the asylums already suffering from these complaints, commonly due to bad food and exposure. During the past year 29 deaths have been reported as due to Tuberculosis in one form or another, and possibly other cases in which death followed bowel affections, and in which "post-mortem" examinations were not obtainable, were really also due to this cause. An appreciable percentage of deaths occurred among patients who had been many years in an asylum and who had reached old age.

On 1st January 1912 there were 160 criminal insanes in confinement at the several asylums. During the year under report there were 48 admissions and 3 re-admissions. The total population was 211 (197 males and 14 females) against 201 (190 males and 11 females) in 1911. The daily average strength of these insanes was 155·5 in 1912 as compared with 161·5 in 1911.

Of the 429 admissions and re-admissions 24 were Europeans and Eurasians, 25 were Indian Christians, 224 were Hindus, 119 were Mahomedans and 37 were of other castes.

Labourers, merchants and traders furnished the largest number of admissions, namely, (50) and (51) respectively, followed by domestic servants (41), mendicants (35), cultivators (16), artisans (18) and clerks (11). In 60 cases the previous occupation could not be ascertained and 75 had no occupation.

Twenty-two insanes were under 20 years on admission, 343 were between 20 and 40 years, 59 were between 40 and 60 years and 5 were upwards of 60.

The various types of insanity treated were idiocy 68, mania 710, melancholia 395, mental stupor 5, delusional insanity 95, insanity of haschisch 49, general paralysis of the insane 2 and dementia 134. This form has been altered from that previously in use.

The total number of cases of insanity returned as due to abuse of alcohol is 15 for the whole Presidency. Indulgence in bhang, charas and ganja accounts for 49 cases, while the cause of insanity was not ascertained on account of defective previous history in 138 cases.

The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,78,209-3-11 as compared with Rs. 2,54,250-11-7 in 1911. The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 28,190-3-9 against Rs. 29,762-5-2 in the previous year. The value of stores received from the manufacturing department, less cost of raw materials, was Rs. 3,405 showing a decrease of Rs. 711-10-11 over that of the preceding year. Deducting the receipts from paying patients, the value of stores received from the manufacturing department and the sums realised on account of the sale of goods to the public etc., the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,01,149-14-5 as compared with Rs. 1,77,958-10-9 expended net in 1911. There was a large increase in expenditure, under the head of "diet" owing to the larger number of insanes treated during the year. The increase was also due to more having been spent on works done by the Public Works Department.

The expenditure incurred on account of the recreation and amusement provided for the insanes amounted to Rs. 2,053-2-0 against Rs. 1,466-0-4 spent in 1911.

The total receipts from the manufacturing department amounted to Rs. 7,187-0-10 and the debits to Rs. 1,858-11-8, yielding a profit of Rs. 5,328-5-2 in 1912, as compared with Rs. 7,442-14-11 and Rs. 2,662-10-3 in 1911. The average number of insanes employed on manufactures was 339·3 against 365·4 in the previous year.

The attendance of visitors has been on the whole regular.

The general management of the asylums during the year has been very satisfactory. The pay of the warders has undergone revision, and been increased in a number of cases, with satisfactory results, though the class of men obtainable for this work is not yet what one would like to see it.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans at Sukkur has expressed sorrow and horror at what is regarded as the desecration of the mosque at Cawnpore, and has telegraphed to the Viceroy on the subject.

Due to the heavy rain the line between Jangshahi and Kotri on the Kotri-Karachi section of the North-Western Railway has been breached in more than one place. Goods traffic has been suspended for the present, and the public are informed that they will have to tranship at the breaches.

An Engineering Conference will be held in Simla in September, and the dates have been provisionally fixed from the 8th to 15th. It is expected that about sixty delegates will be present. This is the second Conference of its kind. The first one was called by Mr. Sydney Preston during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty.

The Municipal Committee of Delhi is taking up an area of 469 square yards in Delhi for the erection of a market. Bye-laws framed by the Municipal Committee for the regulation of markets, the posting of bills and advertisements, slaughter houses and the letting off of firearms, fireworks and bombs are published in the current *Gazette of India*.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, in reply to a letter from the Commissioner of Sagaing Division, soliciting the advice of the Chamber as to the advisability of connecting India and Burma by means of a railway, suggesting that such a railway should, for political, financial and commercial reasons, pass through the Honkong Valley, have dissented from the suggestion and pointed out that from a commercial point nothing can be advanced at present in favour of either the Hukong Valley route or the Manipur route.

An important trial of oil-burning locomotives is about to be carried out by the Indian Government on the North-Western State Railway of India. According to the *Railway Gazette* there will be a six months' preliminary trial for the purpose of testing different types of burners, followed by twelve months' preliminary trial to determine the relative values of oil and coal. Six heavy passenger engines are to be equipped with oil-burning apparatus for the latter trial and work against six coal-burning engines. Three engines of each kind will work on the mail trains and three of each type on the passenger trains between Karachi and Padidan. This is not, of course, the first time oil has been tried in India, there having been tests in 1882, 1889, 1902, and 1903, the results of which were very inconclusive. The price at which the first contract for between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of oil has been placed makes it unlikely that much saving will be shown. The contractors for the oil are to settle the system to be adopted, the section of the burners, etc., and are to provide an oil-burning expert to coach the railway staff in order that there may be no complaints, and the results of the trial should be distinctly valuable.

In an article on lost geographical documents in the *Geographical Journal*, Sir Clements Markham writes that there is still danger of the loss of valuable documents through indifference or carelessness of those in charge. "For example, he says, I may mention one or two things within my own experience. When the East India Company was abolished, wagonloads of papers were carted away and sold as no longer of any use. I was walking down Leadenhall Street when I saw one of these laden wagons with papers fluttering away and as it passed me a bit of stick dropped out. I pick it up and took it home. It turned out to be one-half of an exchequer tallyy recording a sum of money borrowed by Charles II., from the Company. It had never been repaid, or the other half would have been returned. Many years afterwards I gave it to Lord Curzon as a curiosity for the Victoria Museum at Calcutta. Another example. I was in the tower at the present India Office. There was a damp sort of gutter and an old parchment-covered manuscript had been thrown over to prevent people from wetting their feet. I picked it up. It was the original journal of the Aretic voyage of Captain Knight in 1611. There is an abstract in 'Purchas,' but this was the full journal. I had it printed in one of the Hakluyt Society's volumes, so that it is now safe."

ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

Many ladies cannot wet the hair at all ; everyone finds it inconvenient at times. Hence the success of *Icilma Hair Powder*. Merely powder lightly over the hair and brush out thoroughly. Cleanses, freshens and brightens the hair. No wetting — no trouble — no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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Red Rough Hands Made Soft and White

By Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Treatment: On retiring, soak the hands in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old loose gloves during the night.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and scalp, sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 23. BOMBAY, July 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73	1-16	
3 do. Rentes	86 1-4	un	chgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	88 7-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	84 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-3	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 3-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	58 7-8	-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 9-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans... ...	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 20,00,000

Rs. 15,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,80,000 do to Bombay.
" 2,20,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 19,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·94.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs. ..... were allotted to Calcutta.
" ..... do to Bombay.
" 1,00,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 1,00,000

Tenders on Madras at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Madras 15·97.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 20,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 20,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

	Easier.	Fair demand.
Spot		
Futures	...	Steady
Manchester		Quiet and hard to sell unless at concession.
Total Sales	...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500
Imports	...	1,000
Mid-Americans	...	6·69—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...		9·55—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·42 —04	6·34 —05	6·20 —05	6·15 —05
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·11 —05	6·11 —04	6·11 —04	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	
6·11 —05	6·13 —05	6·14 —05	

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11·96, Oct. 11·40.
New York official Noon call Aug. 11·89 Oct. 11·33.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·73 Oct. 11·14.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
" Receipts at " last year...	1,400
" Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
" Exports to Continent ...	3,000
Spot Cotton	12·35—35

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·89—12
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·36—99

Declined owing to favorable weather reports and bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 1-8 —5-16
Futures month of Aug.	11·70 —24
Futures month of Oct.	11·41—09
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	33 1-4 unchg'd.
Do. Months—	...July-August.
Do. Name of Ports	London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi	... 7 1-8—5-8
Do. Months	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi	37 7-8 unchgd.
Do. Months	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—Ldnon—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	...52 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex ship	...53 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...49 unchgd.
Do Months—	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.	—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...48 3-4+3-8
Do. Months—	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta	... .
Do. Months	—July-Aug.
	London—Value—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine	—La Plata ...45+1-4
Do Months—	...July-Aug.
Do Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £7-0-0+0-1-0 July-Aug.—Nat.—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 7 unchgd.
July-Aug.—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 64 3-4+3-8d.
Copper Braziers ... £ 78 3-4+1-4
Yellow Metal ... 6 7-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Lauefield."

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 27-9
" " Matton Tallow... 29-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.

GOAT SKIN SALES.

Closed to-day steady with a good demand at last.
Goat Skins sold 7,46,000.
Goat Skins Madras.
" " Bombay. } Par to 1d.
" " ordinary. } higher.
Sheep Skins sale opened to-day with a fair demand.
Sheep Skins Madras Prime unchanged rather firmer.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) .. 12 5 1-4+3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Fair demand.
Bungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 7 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
German Best raot 50 p.c. ... 8 11 1-4+3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 2 1-4+3 4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened quiet. Closed steady.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 3 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java C and F Calcutta—
Do 10 7 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 10 6 3-4 - July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 10 10 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 10 9—July—Value.
Do. 10 8 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 5 1-4—July—Value.
Do. 11 4 1 2—July-Dec.—Value.
Do 11 9—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 11 6 3-4—July—Value.
Do. 11 6—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 10 1 2 - Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Quiet. Prices easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [July 24th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bullion...	84,481	London	Mercantile Bank
6 Boxes Bullion..	3,80,700	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs.	22,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 22nd July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	48	54,401
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	61	72,843

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 17th July	3 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 45 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE—

The market is steady at our quotations and some business has been done in T. T. and Demand at the higher rates given. Bills are still scarce.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do France	...70
Do. do Marse	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	..146
Shanghai "	...193 1-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 11-16 for Cash and 96 5-8 for the first settlement and has declined 1-16 during the day, closing steady as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96	10	0
Settlement	... "	96	9	0Buyers.
2nd "	... "	95	7	0Sellers.

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for bar silver advanced 1-16 for ready to 27 1-8 and 1-8 for forward, to 27 3-8, New York was 1-8 higher at 58 7-8. The local market opened at 69 5-16 for ready and the near settlement and declined 1-16 during the day, closing at our quotations.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1	0
Australian Gold	... "	24	0	0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... "	69	4	0
1st Settlement	... "	69	4	0
2nd Settlement	... "	69	6	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... "	78	10	0
1st Settlement	... "	78	10	0
2nd Settlement	... "	78	12	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

GRUNING AND CO:—"Market declined in sympathy with New Orleans owing to bulls selling out July delivery."

PRIVATE:—"We expect Bureau will show an average condition of about 82·4 per cent."

A STERN AND CO;—"Market affected unfavourably by favourable weather reports."

WELD AND CO.:—"Carolina and Georgia:—Weather is partly cloudy, cool." Our travelling man wires from Westpoint (Central Texas: "In Southern Texas crops fairly good; hot dry weather hurting, but checking boll weevil. Temperature not quite so high." Liverpool:—"Market closed quiet and steady. Rather less demand for Spot. Local bears hammering on account of poor reports from New York. No rains reported yet west of Mississippi where rains badly needed."

NORDEN AND CO:—"Short interest considerable. Spinners are bare of stocks. We have a favourable opinion of the market."

PRIVATE. (From New Orleans):—"Weather conditions favourable. Crop accounts are more favourable. Continental spinners seem inclined to buy only from hand to mouth. American spinners condition worse. We are bearish."

The American market closed easier, New York bring 12 points lower for August and 9 points lower for October, while New Orleans showed a sharp fall of 24 points for August, the October rate being only 9 points down. Spot New Orleans was 5-16 lower. The local market opened easier, new crop rates being Rs. 382 for good Broach and Rs. 266 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. There has been some enquiry for fine Nagpur December at Rs 279 but sellers were disinclined to operate. The market closes easier as under. Ready cotton is dull with little doing and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	280	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	241	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	229	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ...	265	do

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	248	July
Good M. G. Coompta ...	258	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	260	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	254	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	270	do
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	242	do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is firm.

Ready	Rs.	8	7	0 B.T.
September	"	9	4	0 R.T.
May 1914	"	9	14	0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is firm. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8	13	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	"	8	3	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	9	3	0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat	"	9	0	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	62	0	0
Yellow Higanghat	65	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad	63	0	0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Ready	—Rs.	12	13	0 B.T

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs	35	8	0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	25	8	0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Bold	... Rs.	51	0	0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Aug.-September	... Rs.	8	3	0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	3	0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5	8	9 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5	10	9 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...		1672 1-2
Bank of India ...		67
Eastern Bank ...		86
Indian Specie ...		65

MILLS.

David ...		565
Fazulbhai ...		590
Kohinoor ...		795
Manookji Petit ...		3,195
New Great Eastern...		245
Standard ...		1,430
Swan Mill ...		297 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...		193
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...		175
Bombay S N Ordy ..		247 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...		1,495
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...		22 3-4
Treacher and Co ...		490

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...		6·5

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

Cotton ...	...	1,994	bales.
Wheat ...	...	54,830	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	26,929	"
Rapeseed ...	...	3,317	"
Gingellyseed ...	...	139	"
Poppyseed ...	...	526	"
Groundnuts...	...	3,523	"
Castorseed ...	...	3,764	"
Rice ...	...	1,542	"
Myrabolams...	...	471	"
Cottonseed ...	...	7,634	"
Mowrasseed ...	...	8,774	"
Gram ...	...	2,108	"
Joowar ...	...	1,992	"
Maize ...	...	Nil	"
Barley ...	...	1,017	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	3,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000	do
Exports to Continent ...	.....	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·35—5	
Future Cotton at New York August ...	11·89—12	
Future Cotton at New York October ...	11·36 - 9	
Spot closing tone ...	... Quiet.	
Futures closing tone ...	Quiet.	

General Tone Market opened:—Quiet and declined on weakness New Orleans Market and favorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23,

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ...	... 11·70—24
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	... 11 36—9
Future closing tone.—	... Quiet.
Weeks Exports to Japan	...Delayed in Transit.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed easier.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	500 do
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	1,000
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·69

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July-Aug.	...	...	6·42
Aug.-Sept.	...	...	6·34
Sept.-Oct.	...	...	6·20
Oct.-Nov.	...	...	6·15
Nov.-Dec.	...	...	6 11
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	6·11
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	6·11
Feb.-Mar.	...	...	6 12
Mar.-Apl.	...	...	6·13

MANCHESTER, July 23.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm fair enquiry but sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange. Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, July 23.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...	July-Aug.—Ldn.	41 3 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...	48 9 "
Do. La Plata ...	July-Aug.—Antwerp ...	44 6 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close...		Fellers holding for higher prices.
Do. Tendency of the Market—		do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...	July— do Sept-Oct.	£25 15 0 £25-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...		.....
Do. River Plate exports ...		.....
Poppyseed Canal ...	July-Aug. —Dunkirk...	66 9 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	July-Aug.—Hamburg	48 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...	52 6 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	July-Aug.—Antwerp ...	53 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold		.....
Do. Jamba Red—		.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels,	July-Aug.—Hull ...	£6-19-0
Do. Tone of Market at Close.		Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May.-June.—London.		.....

LONDON, July 23.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi	July-Aug —London...	Sellers. 37 9 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)	July-Aug.—London...	37 3 "
Do. Club No. 2.,	July-Aug.—London ...	37 9 "
Do. Choice white Delhi	July-Aug.—London—	Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close		Quiet.
Do. South Australian	July—	37 4 1-2 "
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs.	July-Aug.—	Nominal.
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close		... Steady.
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool	...July—	7 6 1-8
Do. Afloat to U. K.		... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports		... .

LONDON, July 23.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg	...August.	Sellers. 9 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F.O. B. Hburg.	Oct-Dec	9 1 1-2 "
" Closing Tone of Market.		Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags)	Aug.—	.....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags)	Oct.-Dec.—	12 5 1-4 "
German Closing Tone Market—		Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.		.....
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec...		11 6 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.		Steady.
Mauritius Crystals		.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..		.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)—	July-Aug.	13
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)—	May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.,		Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market		.....

LONDON, July 23.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)	O.I.F. Calcutta ...July ..	10 9
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17)	C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)	C. I. F. Calcutta Jan-Mch 1.	"
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)	Bombay or Karachi July ..10 10 1 2	"
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)	Bombay or Karachi, July-Dec...	10 9 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)	Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch ..	11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	July...	11 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	July-Dec....	11 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	Jan.-Mch...	12 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi	July ..	11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	July-Dec ..	11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi	Jan.-Mch ..	12 1 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market	...	Quiet and
Special Feature	...	...unchanged.

LONDON, July 23,

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B	...	64	15	0
" Best English Selected.		69	5	0
" Braziers ...	...	80	0	0
" Tone of Market	...	Firm.		
Hard Spelter	...	18	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	195	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	7d.		
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	...	10	12	
Silver, Spot	...	27 1-8		
" 2 months hence	...	27 3-8		

LONDON, July 23,

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 1-16
Silver 2 Months	... 27 3-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market	—Steady.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	... .
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div.	...£ 84 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 73
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ } 88
Sterling loan ...	...£ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz.	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	... Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	... 20·47
New york (Demand Bills) ds	... 4 86 5-8

Interest day to day loans 2 5-8
Do. 7 days Market loans 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4 1-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5

LONDON, July 23.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot...	... 93	Sellers.
Do. TN Spot Aug dely...	93	"
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely...	93	"
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot ...	Firm.	
Do. do TN Futures	Firm.	

General Tone of Market—Firm and moderate business has been done.

LIVERPOOL July 24.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet.

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·42	6·40
Aug.-Sept...	6·34	6·32
Sept.-Oct....	6·20	6·18
Oct.-Nov....	6·15	6·13
Nov.-Dec....	6·11	6·09
Dec-Jan....	6·11	6·09
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·11	6·09
Feb.-Mar....	6·12	6·10
Mar.-Apl ...	6·13	6·11

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1672½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	280
Central India ...	500	500	70	2145
China ...	1000	1000	...	780
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1495
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	126½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	281½
Crown ...	500	500	20	800
David ...	450	250	10	585
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	115
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	100
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	590
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1680
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	300
God Mowar ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hy ward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	450
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	350
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1490
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3195
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3400
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	100	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1430
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	247½
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	500	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton Co	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	680
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	16p
Do. M'pur Khas... Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	133
Central Provinces.	25		¼	97c d
Gujrat Railway ...	100		¼	122c1

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	325
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	860
New Berar	500

EN PASSANT.

He would be indeed a prophet of intuitive faculty who could forecast the disposition of parties in the Parliament that is to come within the next year or two, though one thing seems pretty certain, namely, that what is recognised as the extreme among labour members will be considerably toned down, probably widening more than ever the breach between this party and the Socialistic group and rendering the latter more effective than ever. The Labour party has been accused quite recently of being false to their trust, though it is admitted (by the accused Mr. Dan Irving) that they represent the mass of workers of the United Kingdom. That trust would appear to suggest an obligation of support by Labourites to extreme measures even to the extent of quarrelling with the bridge that have so far carried them into comparatively pleasant places, for one would be captious indeed to complain of stress in the earning of the snug little 400 pounds per annum, though there may be, in the near future, (to use a familiar homily) more dogs than bones. The Socialistic party have a particular grievance against the basis of present day secondary education, and this is, presumably, one bone of contention with the Labour party which has generally acquiesced in the Policy of Government, the object being, lately said Mr. Hyndman, to strengthen these schools against the working people. The Socialist is almost exclusively a bitter opponent of teaching religion in schools. He also, apparently, objects to the perpetuation of the orthodox representation of Wat Tyler's character, this worthy, in his view, being more of a hero than a villain. Again, there was discord in the ranks, because one of their lights opposed the establishment of special Sunday schools for the children of Socialists on the ground that he objected to a lot of dirty-nosed kids calling him "comrade." One may readily conclude that bathos of this nature is not calculated to inspire progressive dignity. Hence it is, perhaps, that the sober-minded elector, advanced though his views may be, does not readily acknowledge his leanings which he would otherwise do where a constructive and useful policy became the aim of the majority rather than the vision of the few.

The temporary trouble with the sweepers of Bombay may have suggested to the onlooker a problem of seriousness in the administration of city affairs which, when things are going on smoothly, would scarcely have demanded a second thought. From what one gathers the strike lacked any cohesive organisation and, similarly, there was no real grievance beyond the old tale of high prices of food stuffs. Any preconcerted and successful strike by this class of workers would be appalling in effect on the health of a great city like Bombay. It is comparatively easy for the managers of a railway, or of a tramway, to divert the services of employes of the less technical branches to duty in another direction and thus keep things going, but here there is no resource. It is said the sweepers of Bombay had little to complain of; that they are generally well paid, a family being able to earn in an ordinary way between twenty and thirty rupees a month, a wage that even in a circle of an exalted caste means moderate comfort. One does not advocate the principle of pampering in connection with menials, of course, but it has come to be a recognised fact that this element is a factor in dealing with our servants. In many cases what was intended as indulgence, or, at the least, kindness, has become construed as a perquisite, or right so that the smooth running of a house depends on generosity in these directions. In some parts of India, perhaps in the majority of places, the sweeper would share consideration, if not indeed, realise the lion's share of the crumbs that (somewhat literally speaking) fall from the tables of plenty, having in addition his little home in the compound, his family round him and more than a share of independence. To him isolation from his fellow races is of little moment, when he feels that his European master and benefactor rises above the prejudice of caste, practising towards him, in the case of necessity, the first great principles of humanity which would be generally withheld or, at the least, administered, to put it in a familiar way, at the end of a long pole, by the former. This is phase that the collective body of "sweeperdom" engages under a system such as obtains in a large city like Bombay has little or no experience of. It has come among us in the sole light of a huge necessity and it speaks well of an administration that can in these days of liberty (as we are so apt to boast of) and equality (of that type usually applied to all sections of His Brittanic Majesty's subjects) can yet apply some forceful persuasion to malingerers who at a moment's notice would plunge a huge city into a hot bed of pestilential danger. But the passing reflection strikes one that did this malingering, or refusal of duty, obtain in any other type of workers engaged either under public or private auspices the aid of the penal courts would be a remote, if not indeed an impracticable resource.

One might be led to enquire if the sweepers of Bombay have, besides the alleged grievance on the score of pay (which has been refuted), any other complaint: or, similarly, could anything be suggested to render the class more generally comfortable. A body like a municipality would obviously find it difficult to go too deeply into the interior economy of a servant's domestic life. Even superficially it may not have struck the subordinate staff of the Department, controlling these workers, that there was anything wanting that could consistently be done to render the lives of this people more agreeable. And yet to the man in the street it might have appeared fairly evident that the squalid habitations where these scavengers are horded together could well call for reform; that these despised of their own countrymen, though the ultra-indispensable menial of the home, might engender something beyond a feeling of loathing; that these (metaphorically speaking) grovellers in the drainage and garbage of life might realise some generally elevating power and influence to make them believe that in the grave necessity of their labour there is a dignity equal to that demanded in other lines of the daily wont. In this connection the great difference between the East and the West looms out prominently. The settler in the Colonies cannot carry with him a degraded member of the human race to ensure that regard to the primary principles of cleanliness and sanitation, intuitively a principle of domesticity. The son of a hundred earls take up the indelicate duty for his colonial habitation without demur,—a duty—his, mine and that of thousands as one of the stern calls of life. The initiation into a distasteful duty is naturally repellent but use (that can almost change the stamp of nature,) steps in here with equal potency for in a week,—a day—indifference supervenes, and it is in this that spirit of the white man has risen triumphant in the world. Of course it would be too extravagant a stretch of imagination to anticipate the time when a similar spirit could obtain among Indians generally that would render them independent of a particular race of man to ensure the necessary cleanliness of their abodes, and yet in the vein of speculation one might say that more unlikely things have happened than the ultimate diversion of the inferior grades of humanity to moral equality with their more favoured fellows which, in this connection, might mean the disappearance from the beck and call of domesticity of the now recognised degraded worker compelled to practise the one particularly revolting item in the duties of the home.

The flutter over the removal of the taxi motor stand from the congested part of the bunder to the present commodious locale was short-lived, and it may be otherwise decided that as far as the general public were concerned the interest was of the slightest. There had been several objectionable features in connection with the congregation of these vehicles outside the Taj Mahal Hotel, not to be wholly removed as far as the residents of Ormiston Road are considered, which must have been prominently marked, and consistently urged ere the Police authorities interfered, for in matters such as these there is, if anything, strong disinclination on the part of these controllers of peace and good order to take the initiative. The suggestion put forward, among others, of inconvenience to the ordinary users of these taxis by the removal of the stand, the length of a short street had no force, nor could the authorities feel the necessary inclination to be impressed by the statement that a huge sum of money had been invested in taxi motors when there was no reason to believe that the outlay would be affected in even an infinitesmal degree by the order to quit a particular place. The normal attitude of the Police perhaps errs on the side of consideration towards the motor vehicle than otherwise, hence the attitude taken up by the spokesmen of the public hire conveyances was scarcely called for it could serve no useful purpose.

The recent Government Resolution regarding St. George's Hospital suggests in one particular that what are often held as dead letters are apt to revive with considerable potency when occasion arises. Probably few of the present generation have ever troubled themselves to discover the real constitutional objects of this famed institution, but there are many on the other hand, who have not been backward in expressing deprecatory sentiments towards fancied laches in administration. The hospital was established by the East India Company for the primary (if not sole) needs of the servants of that body and for sailors coming to the port, and Government has made no subsequent declaration that it was intended for any other purpose. It would appear that these objects have not been specially regarded in the present developed state of the Institution. The Government servant has certainly paid as much for his accommodation as the outsider and if any preferential treatment has obtained with regard to sailors (the term is used widely), it might be because the large shipping companies have been liberal in their donations. Now in the establishment of the Nursing Home section it may be decided at once that the charges to be met will be out of the reach of the family man of moderate means, whether he be a Government servant or in private employ. Who is to decide in the case of the latter if he can be admitted to the benefits of the State-aided portion Where the patient is an employe of a well-to-do mercantile firm, it might be reasonably hope that an annual contribution of that firm might still be the means of entree and, perhaps secure him (or a member of his family) slightly better accommodation than, what might be inferred, as the natural resource of a hospital on the basis of the Home institutions which, splendid as they are for nursing and surgical treatment, cannot appeal to that very large section of the middle class community to whom (even if the rules of the institution allowed admittance which they rarely do except under urgent circumstances there is often much that is distasteful in the discipline and customs enforced, and necessary, while dealing with less cultured folk. An instance was related to me where a gentleman (a Government official) at Home with his family was very seriously ill and it seemed urgent that he should lie up in a hospital. His furlough pay was about £200 a year, which taking into consideration that he had to keep up a home and educate his children left very little margin for expensive medical treatment. He was practically prostrate. His wife, after ascertaining that the surgeon responsible for admission to St. Thomas' Hospital could only be seen at a particular hour attended at that time. There is no preferential arrangement in these places for the more refined, who have (and perhaps justly from a broad standpoint) to take their place with the crush of humanity of every grade, (and the anxiety of a crowd in the corridors of a typical London hospital at the time when this controlling official emerges with scarcely time to see a small percentage of applicants, as may be anticipated, is not conducive to happy conditions, hence this lady lost her chance of getting in view at the necessary troubling of the waters. The surgeon passed on, but by one of those fortuitous circumstances turned round at the time when she broke down. He heard her story and said he would admit her husband, though the hospital was not intended for people of their position, nor, on the suggestion put forward that there was a willingness to pay a small fee for admission, could any payment be accepted under the rules. However, the patient concerned was admitted but after a few days found that conditions were next to impossible for his temperament, hence was compelled after all to have resort to the Home attached to the hospital at a charge of several guineas a week, besides extras, which (as he informed me) he found particularly hard to meet. Hundreds of people at Home probably have to take their chance of recovery (the odd chance!), because provision for suitable medical attendance and treatment is out of their reach. It has not happily been the same in our Indian presidency towns under the system prevailing of facilitating admission into hospitals at a small daily fee to include all that is necessary to effect a cure, and at the same time with regard to the position of the patient. In some respects modification of the arrangement hitherto obtaining may be less acceptable. Probably where Government servants are concerned regard will be had to their gazetted status, as obtains in the ordinary routine of treatment they receive, but under any circumstances the suggested modifications for their benefit will be distinctly advantageous to them. It may be hoped that some consistent provision will also be practicable for the moderately paid European in private employ as distinct from what is inferred by the term "poorer section" of the Anglo-Indian community.

LE TATILLON.

THE WEATHER.

EXTENSION OF RAINFALL IN CENTRAL PARTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 24.

The disturbance over deltaic Bengal developed into a storm without changing its position. It is giving moderate to heavy rain in north-east India. The activity of the Arabian Sea current has increased, and the e has been an extension of rainfall in central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Berar, east of the Central Provinces, and Konkan; fairly general in central India and local in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, the east and north of the Punjab, the east of Rajputana, and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat and north Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, five inches: Kyaukpyu and Akyab, four; Myitkyina, three quarters; Cox's Bazar, five; Slipper Island, three; Chittagong, Balasore and Cuttack, two; False Point and Gaya, five; Benares, two; Sialkot, one; Umbala and Mount Abu, one and a half; Satna, one; Bombay, two; and Ratnagiri, one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in Chota Nagpur and east of the United and Central Provinces.

STORM AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

A depression at the head of the Bay on Tuesday night developed into a small storm and yesterday morning its centre lay about 40 miles off the coast, midway between Saugor Island and Barisal. The sea was very rough at the Sandhead, where the wind was blowing at 40 miles an hour while 10 1-2 inches of rain had fallen there. The storm is expected to cross the coast during the day and to pass either over or near Calcutta. Heavy showers passed over the city yesterday, and as the day wore on the appearance of the sky became more and more menacing. Also, as predicted by the meteorological office, the wind, which blew from the north, increased in strength as night fell. The night was comparatively dry, but at 3 o'clock this morning rain set in again and the storm has now doubtless crossed the coast.

AT SEA.

The steamer Singu, Captain W. B Mureson, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday reports having experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G' Hos,
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	62 83	62 59	60 61
Thursday, 24th July.....	1·67	1·71	1·73
Total.....	64·49	64·30	62·34

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 24.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. ct.
Cumballa Hill.	1·50	52·50	21·85	34·10

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 24th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. c.s.
0 58	65 40

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorogical Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rain fall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
79	68	2 17	117 73

Appended is Thursday report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire ...	...	...	...	...
Jask (23rd) ...	94·8	86·3	...	...
Muskat (23rd)...	93·7	88·0	...	...
Multan ...	98·3	83·5	...	5·70
Rawalpindi ...	100·4	81·1	...	6·96
Lahore ...	96·9	83·2	...	8·29
Sirsa	93·8	81·0	...	11·36
Ambala ...	88·0	77·9	1·40	15·55
Delhi ...	94·5	81·8	...	8·80
Agra ...	95·5	82·5	...	4·51
Mainpuri ...	91·3	81·1	...	4·90
Jhansi ...	93·6	78·5	0·05	3·27
Cawnpore ...	92·6	80·5	0·20	8·17
Allahabad ...	91·1	78·0	...	8·97
Jacobabad ...	105·1	82·8	...	1·08
Karachi ...	83·5	79·0	...	8·68
Ajmer ...	85·1	75·2	...	7·26
Jaipur ...	86·2	77·6	0·04	5·83
Kotah ...	90·8	77·6	0·14	4·46
Bhuj ...	84·5	76·0	0·07	19·86
Dwarka ...	85·3	80·2	...	10·67
Verawal ...	82·6	79·3	0·01	22·65
Rajkot ...	87·6	73·3	...	17·73
Bhavnagar Para. ...	89·0	77·3	...	27·27
Surat ...	85·4	79·6	0·01	27·06
Ahmedabad ...	89·6	77·2	...	19·40
Ueesa ...	85·3	73·9	0·50	14·24
Neemuch ...	84·4	73·0	...	10·13
Indore ...	80·6	72·1	0·23	11·84
Jubbulpore ...	84·3	74·8	...	14·31
Saugor ...	85·3	73·1	...	12·77
Hoshangabad ...	85·6	74·4	...	13·58
Khandwa ...	84·2	75·1	0·03	19·14
Akola ...	87·2	74·5	0·27	15·99
Amraoti ...	86·3	72·3	0·36	17·23
Nagpur ...	87·6	75·8	...	21·02
Chanda ...	88·5	75·0	0·48	25·88
Raipur ...	84·7	75·6	...	15·57
BOMBAY ...	83·6	76·4	1·65	57·00
Ratnagiri ...	85·8	74·4	1·45	55·14
Mormugao ...	82·5	76·7	0·62	65·54
Karwar ...	83·7	75·0	0·42	63·83
Malegaon ...	85·9	72·6	0·06	9·78
Ahmednagar ...	80·6	69·0	0·05	16·07
Poona ...	79·5	70·3	0·42	18·66
Sholapur ...	89·3	71·6	0·03	9·13
Bijapur ...	87·2	71·3	...	8·52
Belgaum ...	74·3	66·5	0·18	17·58
Aurangabad ...	84·4	69·7	0·02	14·11
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	89·4	73·2	0·37	24·99
Hyderabad ...	89·3	75·2	...	8·96
Mangalore ...	86·8	73·3	0·09	...
Calicut ...	84·8	75·1	0·13	48·68
Cochin ...	85·8	75·7	0·06	42·97
Colombo ...	84·0	77·5	...	11·19
Masulipatam ...	96·3	81·2	...	4·31
Bellary ...	92·0	75·2	...	3·04
Cuddapah ...	96·5	77·5	...	4·00
Madras ...	99·5	82·5	...	2·53
Bangalore ...	80·3	68·8	...	8·00
Coimbatore ...	94·8	74·3	...	2·65
Trichinopoly ...	97·1	78·8	...	1·28
Negapatam ...	98·7	78·7	...	1·15

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24th JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cotton plants healthy. Gingelly being sown. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants healthy, but want fine weather. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with some times drizzling rain. Cotton crop making good progress. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Broach.—Sometimes bright and sometimes looks like rain. Seasonable. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants healthy, but want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Showery.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton-sowing begun. Food-grains sowing backward.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 1·40" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-wes Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Multan, Sirsa and Ambala and in excess in the extreme north; minimum temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·20" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Mainpuri. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light local rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0·14." Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Kotah and Jacobabad. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in West Central India and north Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.56" and Indore 0.25' Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the southern districts; Akola has had 0.27", Amraoti 0·36" and Chanda 0.48". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1.85". Ratnagiri 1.45", Mormugao 0.62" and Karwar 0.42". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Poona has had 0.42", Belgaum 0.18" and Nizamabad 0.37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Berar, and local in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the south-east Central Provinces, West Central India, north Gujarat, east Rajputana and the east Punjab. Some showers have occurred in the United Provinces. There has thus been an increase in the area of rainfall in the central parts of the country and in the Bombay Deccan but a decrease in Gujarat. The falls in the north Konkan have also been comparatively heavy.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan; fairly general rain in Malabar and the Central Provinces; local rain in the submontane districts of the Punjab, West Central India, the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; some showers in Rajputana, the United Provinces, and possibly in Gujarat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 24th July, 1913, was 29·811 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. Anant Desai presented a petition of revision of the sentence passed on his client, A. L. DeSouza; and prayed that the order acquitting the three accused should be set aside.

It was stated that the petitioner, who resides at Church street, Belgaum, presented a complaint before Lt-Col. Campbell, Contonment Magistrate, Belgaum, charging D. F. Pinheira and three other students with having assaulted him. While he and his companions were seated listening to the band of the 81st. Pioneers, at 9 p. m. on March 5, 1913, Penheira gave him a kick. DeSouza stated that, as the assault was an unprovoked one, he retaliated and struck Pinheira with a cane. The other accused then rushed at DeSouza, and attacked him with a bamboo and a walking stick. One of the accused is said to have used a branch of a poisonous shrub in assaulting DeSouza. As a result of the assault on DeSouza, he was taken to the Cantonment Hospital for treatment.

The Cantonment Magistrate found Luis Pinheira guilty, and directed him to execute a bond of Rs. 25, with one surety for Rs. 25, for six months. He was further ordered to appear and receive sentence when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

The Magistrate found DeSouza guilty of committing an affray and passed an order in the same terms as that passed in Pinheira's case.

Mr. Desai contended that his client had struck Pinheira in self-defence, and was, therefore, justified in doing so.

Their lordships observed that the Cantonment Magistrate's order appeared to be a sound one, and rejected the petition.

QUESTION OF AWARD.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah disposed of an appeal preferred by Daya Khusal and others.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh appeared for the appellants, and Mr. S. Patker, Government pleader, represented the Crown.

It was stated that two acres and thirty guntas of land at Surat, belonging to the appellants, was acquired by the Government for the B. B. and C. I. Ry. The appellants claimed Rs. 2,000 per acre for this land on the ground that there were several quarries on the land.

Mr. Green, I.C.S., the Special Collector, held that the acquired land was used for grazing purposes, and that it would fetch Rs. 6 or 8 for the season if let out for grazing, and awarded Rs. 90 for the land. For 133 toddy trees on the land, Mr. Green awarded Rs. 33-4.

Mr. Advani, the District Judge, amended Mr. Green's award by fixing the compensation at Rs. 298-14-11.

Mr. Parekh, on behalf of the appellants, contended that the Lower Court had erred in holding that, in as much as the appellants had not obtained the sanction of the Collector to work the quarry on the land, they were prevented from obtaining compensation for it as stone quarry land. Mr. Parekh also urged that Mr. Advani erred in supposing that, in assessing the price of the land in dispute its value as a quarry ought not to be taken into account.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering judgment said that it was important to note that the land had been acquired for the purpose of quarrying. The point involved in the appeal was whether the special adaptability of the land for quarrying was a matter to be included when considering the fixing of the award. Under section 65 of the Land Revenue Code the right of the Government to mineral underground was reserved. Relying on a case similar to the present one, reported in, King's Bench page 16 of 1909, Lucas *vs.* Chesterfield Gas and Water Board for higher compensation on the ground of special adaptability of his land for the purposes of a reservoir, the Court reserved Mr. Advani's award and remanded the case to the lower Court to re-consider the award in the light of the special adaptability of the land for quarrying purposes. The parties were allowed to adduce fresh evidence.

INSOLVENT'S APPEAL REFUSED

In the matter of Jethabai Narsi, an insolvent, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, the Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, had ordered that his discharge should be postponed until he paid four annas in a rupee to his creditors.

Against that order the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, yesterday appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, and asked permission for the admission of an appeal.

His lordship refused to give permission.

KANBI CASTE MARRIAGE CASE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, an appeal preferred by Godi, wife of Tenaji, a Kanbi, and Kedu, also a Kanbi, was presented for the revision of the sentence passed by the Additional Session Judge of Nasik.

Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the appellant, while Mr. Patker, the Government pleader, represented the Crown.

It was stated that Godi was turned out by her husband, and, as she wanted to marry again, she sent a notice to her husband informing him that, if he did not wish to keep her back, she would go in search of another husband. She gave him a week's time for a reply, but the husband did not acknowledge the receipt of the notice. She then gave her hand to Kedu, the second appellant.

The defence was that, according to the custom of the caste, such a refusal was tantamount to a divorce, and so she was entitled to remarry.

The Additional Session Judge said that there was a custom, but the Court could not recognise the authority of a caste to declare a marriage void or to give permission to a woman to remarry, and sentenced both the accused to two months' hard labour.

Their lordships, concurring with the view of the Sessions Judge, confirmed the conviction, but under the circumstances of the case reduced the sentence to the term already passed.

DOMESTIC DISPUTE SETTLED.

A settlement was arrived at in the suit filed by Bai Aditbai, widow of Ishwarlal Gangadas, and Sakerlal Ramdas before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod:

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff, while the Hon. Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Malvi and Co., represented the first defendant, and Mr. Jafferbhoy, instructed by Messrs Motichand and Devidas, appeared for the second defendant.

When the case was called, yesterday, counsel for the plaintiff stated that the parties had come to a settlement by which the plaintiff would get a decree for the amount which was deposited in the Bank of India, with the accrued interest, and the Port Trust Bond for Rs. 500 with all the accrued interest till date. The plaintiff would also get the amount lying with the second defendant in the account opened by Gangadas, and the first defendant would pay the costs of the plaintiff up to date.

His lordship gave his consent, and dismissed the counter claim of the first defendant.

A MILLINER'S SUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, passed a decree of consent in the suit filed by Miss Helen Thomson Harris, against Messrs. Badham Pile and Co. Ld. to recover Rs. 12,000 for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. J. H. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs Crawford Brown and Co. represented the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that she was engaged by the Company's agent at London on November 21,1912 as head-dressmaker on a salary of Rs. 300 per month during the first year, Rs. 360 per month the second year, and Rs 420 a month the third year. She came to Bombay on December 29, 1912. The firm on April 29, 1913, by letter sent to her through their solicitors, charged her with incivility and impertinence towards one of their customers, and dismissed her. She denied these allegations and claimed Rs. 12,210 as damages and compensation.

By consent of the parties, his lordship passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,000 with taxed cos's.

CLAIM ON AN ESTATE.

The suit filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna against Kaikhushroo Cawasji Dastoor and others came before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

The Hon. the acting Advocate-General, with Mr. H. P. Dastoor, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Vatcha and Co., represented the second defendant and Mr. Nicholson, instructed by Messrs. Craige Blunt and Cairo, appeared for the third defendant.

The plaint stated that one Sorabji Nusserwanji Ghandhy died intestate on October 19,1911, leaving as his heirs his widow, Shirinbai, and his father, Dadabhoy. After his death, Sorabji Framji Acharwala, one of the creditors of the deceased, on behalf of himself and other creditors, filed a suit praying for the administration of the deceased's estates, of which Mr R. D. Sethna was appointed the receiver. At the time of his death, the deceased was heavily indebted. He had effected various policies of insurance on his life, many of which he assigned to his creditors for their benefit long before his death, while some remained in his hands. In the care of one insurance for Rs. 11,000, no policy had been issued, but only a covering note had been granted. This note was in the hands of the third defendants, Khima Bhima. Shortly after, it was endorsed to the first and second defendant when they were called upon to deliver the said note, they did not do so. The proceeds of the said policy had not been realised, but they had an assignment to the third defendant. The assignment of the first and second defendants did not constitute them as trustees for the creditors of the deceased. The plaintiff also asked that the defendants be ordered to hand over to him the covering note.

The third defendant in his statement denied all the allegations, and stated that the assignment in favour of the first and second defendants was good and valid.

He, therefore, prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The further hearing was adjourned.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

MUNICIPAL ELECTION SUIT.

MUTUAL SETTLEMENT OF PARTIES

The hearing of the case in which Mr. Byramji R. Jeejibhoy, the unsuccessful candidate in the bye-election for the "A" ward of the Bombay Municipality sought to unseat the successful candidate Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit (a cousin of the former) on the grounds of alleged fraudulent practice at the election was to have been heard before M. A. K. Donald Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, yesterday. When the case was called, Mr. K. K. Suntok, pleader, who appeared for the complainant, said that, on the suggestion thrown out by the Court on the previous occasion, and considering that the parties are very near relations, mutual friends had interfered, and the matter had been settled between them, the complainant consenting to withdraw the alegations against Mr. Petit.

Mr. Cowasji B. Sethna, who appeared for the respondent, Mr. Petit, said that this matter was one that ought to have been settled between the parties long ago, and, as his client was to hold the seat in the Municipal Council for the next three years, he did not want to press any claim for costs.

Mr Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, who attended the court to watch the case on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, said that he had no objection.

The Judge observed that he was very glad to see that the matter was thus settled.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MOTOR-DRIVER FINED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G.R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Dalgleish charged Babu Raganath, a chauffeur in the service of Mr. H. N. Vakil, with driving his master's motor-car in a rash and negligent manner, and with failing to keep the car under proper control.

Mr. H. M. Mehta, Bar-at-law, defended the accused.

Sergeant Thomson, it appeared from the evidence, was on road duty at the corner of Hughes and Peddar-roads on June 21, when the accused's car approached from the direction of Hughes-road. As another car was coming from the direction of Peddar-road, the sergeant raised his hand to indicate that the accused should stop. He failed to do so, and when the cars came too close his brake failed to work, and a collision resulted.

Mr. H. M. Mehta, Barrister-at-law, who appeared for the accused, pleaded that the accused misunderstood the sergeant's instruction. When the sergeant raised his hand, the road was clear, and the accused understood that the sergeant was asking him to proceed.

His worship fined the accused Rs. 10.

ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.

At the Mazagon police Court before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal Sitalvad, Inspector De Burgh charged Nur Mahomed Arabi, a Mahomedan, with assaulting Peter Taites, a bailiff of the Bombay Small Causes Court, and detering him in the execution of his duty as a public servant.

It appears that the bailiff went to the accused's house at Mahim on Wednesday morning to levy on attachment on his furniture, and asked the accused to pay the money. The accused did not pay and created a row, and while the bailiff, with the assistance of two policemen, was collecting the articles, the accused took out a clasp knife, flourished it, and gave the bailiff three cuts.

The accused said that the women of his family were purdah women, and, as the bailiff and his men were going into the room in which they were, he got excited, picked up the knife and flourished it to prevent the bailiff from entering. The bailiff tried to snatch away the knife and was injured. He (the accused) had lost his head.

His Worship, in convicting the accused, observed that judicial officers, however petty, must be protected, and there was nothing to show that the bailiff had acted improperly.

His Wordship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. A. Theal, partner of Messrs Theal and Company, charged G. Convay, a time-keeper employed by his firm, at Assangaon, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 202.

It was alleged that the accused obtained Rs. 200 from Mr. Theal on the plea that he wanted to make advances to the coolies. He did not do so but squandered Rs. 100, the balance being recovered from him when he was traced to a house near the Parsi Statue.

The accused's defence was that he had sent a portion of the money to Assangaon by an assistant of his, who was instructed to make advances to the coolies. It was not necessary for him to go to Assangaon.

The further hearing was adjourned.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Friday, 25th July, 1913.

INDIAN DISTRICT POLICE.

While the Commissioner of the Bombay City Police draws attention with satisfaction to the growth of good feeling and confidence between the force and the public at large, "Viator, in the *Asiatic Quarterly* openly declares that in India there is no mutual confidence between the police and the public; the public—rightly or wrongly—never ceasing to complain against police tyranny, and he says the relations between the parties are like those of two hostile camps. The police in England, and especially in London, are honest, alert, zealous, and, above all things, courteous. They enjoy public confidence and the public are at all times ready to give the police such assistance as is in their power. But this is the growth of something like seventy years. It was not always thus. The report of the English Police Commission in 1839 showed quite a different condition of things. There is now, however, "mutual confidence and respect such as is not to be found in any other country in the world." Contrast this with India, where popular opinion is that the police, outside the presidency towns, are "corrupt, inefficient, and tyrannical, and that abuses exist which materially affect the happiness and welfare of the population of that vast continent." "Viator's" object is to show how far this opinion is correct, and to what extent it is exaggerated. The report of the Police Commission of 1902 serves the writer's purpose, and by quotations from it he demonstrates that, though there was the strongest evidence that the force, as a whole, was regarded as far from efficient and was stigmatized as corrupt and oppressive, there was no doubt exaggeration in the picture presented by some of the witnesses. There was more inclination to speak of the evil than of the good, and, though the majority of accused persons sent up for trial were guilty, the police were too prone, sometimes without due regard, to the character of the evidence, to make out a case of guilt against the suspect.

On the other hand, the Commission found that there were honest and efficient police officers of all grades, though they were represented as being very exceptional in the lower grades. There were also some superintendents who had, by their energy and capacity, so far overcome the defects of system and of the material at their disposal, as in great measure to mitigate and restrain the evils which naturally result from these defects. Furthermore, the Commission admitted that much might be said in excuse for the misconduct of the police in the generally indifferent attitude of the people in respect of crime, in the encouragement of corruption by the readiness with which the people offer illegal gratification, and in the low pay and poor prospects of the police service. The assertion of the Commission—that the police force throughout the country was in a most unsatisfactory condition, that abuses were common everywhere, and that this involved great injury to the people and discredit to the Government—was not accepted by the Government of India in its entirety, and in a Resolution of March, 1905, they challenged some of the Commission's findings. Said the Resolution referred to: "By picking out and massing together all the separate plots which, at various times, disfigure police work in India, the Commission have produced a picture which would, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, give to any outside observer a somewhat over-coloured idea of the ordinary conduct of a police inquiry, or of the habitual behaviour of the police—at any rate in the majority of Indian provinces." In the opinion of the Government of India, the Commission had "perhaps hardly made sufficient allowance for the tendency of the Indian witness to exaggerate, especially when he has a genuine grievance." And doubtless the Commission did fail to represent the true condition of things in the manner described in the Resolution. But "Viator" would weigh against all the petty charges brought against the police—of which body he is presumably an officer—the unswerving loyalty of the force to Government in its efforts to stamp out the seditious movement which was spreading with alarming rapidity over the land. And he protests strongly against a body of men whose work compares most favourably with the work of police in other countries, working in a similar environment, being so violently attacked in the House of Commons on prejudiced and unreliable information.

"Viator" waxes warm on this latter subject, and declares that well-meaning gentlemen in Parliament, by giving prominence to individual instances of public misconduct, unwittingly encourage and aggravate the forces of disorder and sedition, against which English magistrates and police officers are now fighting an uphill battle in the face of the greatest difficulty and discouragement. He would have them remember, in the words of the Police Commission's report, that the people of India are not generally active on the side of law and order and, unless they are sufferers from the offence, their attitude is generally, at the very best, one of silent neutrality; they are not inclined actively to assist the officers of the law. Instances within the writer's own experience are given in illustration of this fact, which is well-known to every newspaper reader. Cases in hundreds occur, and it is not surprising that, when baffled by unscrupulous persons, the police-officer has recourse to measures not authorised by law in order to obtain a conviction, especially as, in the majority of instances, his promotion depends on his success. Not only is assistance refused and evidence withheld, but, if an Indian wishes to get his enemy into trouble, he seeks the police. When a serious crime is committed or reported, his first idea is to induce the police, often by offers of money, to implicate his enemy and thus secure his conviction and imprisonment. If the police officer is honest and refuses to be bribed, every effort is made to render the inquiry useless by preventing the production of any evidence at all. Frequently, in addition to this, false accusations are despatched to the magistrate and to Government in the hope of getting him into trouble. This practice, as is stated, is very common when a rich or powerful offender is concerned and frequently has the desired effect and the criminal escapes Scot-free. "Viator's" experience of over thirty-five years has taught him that the police are not nearly so corrupt as is generally believed, and that, though thousands of cases are dealt with monthly in each province in India, the cases where police misconduct is proved or suspected bear an infinitesimal ratio to the total number dealt with. So long as the public are hostile or even apathetic, so long must friction arise. Viator, however, is hopeful, and believes, as we do, that, with the spread of primary education and a higher public opinion, the relations between the police and the public will improve.

SIR SIDNEY LEE. THE appointment of Sir Sidney Lee to the new Professorship of English Language and Literature in the London University, tenable at the East London College, is noteworthy not only on account of the high position this distinguished man of letters occupies, but also because it adds a third competent man to the two already occupied in teaching our language in the University of the metropolis. Nothing is so remarkable as the multiplication in our time of chairs at the various universities of our own language and literature. Until about twenty-five years ago Oxford had no chair set apart for English, though it had professors for Hebrew, Sanskrit, and even Chinese, and had two for Arabic. Cambridge got its first professor of English only two years ago, when the excellent idea of commemorating the late King, by founding a chair of English literature in his name, was carried out. The original chair of English at London is older than these, and has been held by such distinguished teachers as David Masson and Henry Morley. The Quain bequest enabled it to have a second professor, and these two chairs are worthily occupied at present by Dr. Israel Gollancz and Mr. W. P. Ker. These two scholars are authorities on our earlier literature, and the first edition of the 'Pearl,' an alliterative poem of the thirteenth century, and several other kindred books, especially the Temple Classics which he edits, have made the name of the former known everywhere. Sir Sidney Lee is best known throughout the English-speaking world for his connection with the Dictionary of National Biography, that voluminous repertory of memoirs of our distinguished men in all ages, and indeed his labours as editor and organiser of this great work, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, have been considered sufficiently arduous and important to be recognised by a knighthood, recently conferred on him by the King. But Dr. Lee was a painstaking scholar of early, especially Elizabethan, literature before he became preoccupied with our national biography, and had published an excellent edition of the life of Herbert of Cherbury and a delightful book on Shakespeare's birthplace. This early taste for Elizabethan research he has studiously cultivated throughout though his labours on the great Dictionary must at times have proved all absorbing. To that dictionary he contributed an exhaustive article on Shakespeare, which, on the completion of that work, he found time to recast and publish on a separate book, a book that has already taken its place as a standard biography of the poet. Another work, by which Dr. Lee is known, the life of Queen Victoria, had the same genesis and grew out of his labours on the Dictionary. Now that he is appointed professor of English much more may be expected of him in the line of his special study of Elizabethan literature, though one should think that his learning is in danger of being buried in a college like that of East London.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. THE world to-day centres round industry, and business has become a science. It is the nation which conducts its industrial activities on scientific lines which is the most successful. Of this axiom Germany is a striking example; for, to give only one instance, there is no country whose manufacturers are so well supplied with information bureaus and every conceivable assistance which helps towards the expansion of business. The importance of this fostering care on the part of Governments is being fully realised in England, and the opening of the new buildings of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington by Mr. Balfour recently emphasises the fact. Tremendous growth has marked the progress of this institution. Only fourteen years have elapsed since it began operations, and to-day there is scarcely a single industry which is not dependant on the scientific investigations carried out by its trained staff. Private firms submit materials used in their business for the Teddington test, where the ordeals of temperature and pressure are carried out under conditions impossible elsewhere. Mr. Balfour, in opening the new building—estimated to cost £30,000, of which half is being borne by the Treasury—asked the pertinent question: "Why not leave the work done by that institution to be done by private enterprise? Why should the liberality of the Treasury be called upon to carry out labours which, it was clear, were vital for the whole manufacturing industries of the country." He supplied the answer in telling terms when he said:—"Such measurements as were carried on in an institution like that were not only desirable, they were almost necessary, and a great manufacturing country like our own, if it allowed itself to neglect this work where theory and practice were so closely married, would inevitably fall behind in that noble competition between different nations on which the growth of industry necessarily depended." It is true, as he pointed out, that our manufacturers have done, and are doing, a great deal in this scientific development of industries, but their efforts need assisting and encouraging, and Mr. Balfour has done a valuable service in so clearly indicating the necessity for it.

THE BENCH AND ITS OCCUPANTS. "IGNOTUS," who has written so much of the Bench and the Bar in England and India and of the judicature of many countries, has an article in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* on the training of judges. "Ignotus," who is nothing if not trenchant, says that the solidarity of Bar and Bench is the great obstacle to modernity in the legal domain. The inns of court are the citadel of mediævalism. The true inwardness of the allegiance of the great majority of our judges of the past was neither rendered to Crown nor nation but to their own order—which means the Bar in its exalted form. Learned, upright and honourable, they are not in the enjoyment of that degree of freedom which is necessary to take a sound view of the system of which they form a prominent part. And the writer concludes "when we pass in review the past and present history of the Anglo-Norman legal system of which the cornerstone is a Bar-trained judiciary; when we have regard to the expense, the delay, the uncertainty, the obscurantism of this system in this country and its ravages in India and the United States; when we recall the fact that in India, where one-third of the judges are not Bar-trained and that these—far from being responsible for a third of the scandalous failures of justice which are fairly numerous in our Eastern dependency—are not concerned in a hundredth part of them, when we observe the pathetic despondency of the apologists of this system and the still more pathetic powerlessness for good of its own best elements—we are forced to the conclusion that the arrogant pretensions of its champions, far from being a guarantee of the soundness of their cause, is merely a measure of their trust in the illimitable credulity of the public."

TACT AND TEA. A LITTLE tact is a blessed quality, and the example of a War Office clerk should commend itself to all who are placed in a similarly delicate position where the spirit of conciliation is needed. Recently several hundred women employees of the Army Clothing Department, Pimlico, went on strike as a protest against a reduction of 2½d. in the piece rates for jackets—from 2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9d. Full of indignation, they marched to the War Office and sent in a deputation of six women to interview Colonel Seely. The deputation was shown into an ante-room, and a few minutes later a clerk entered and suggested that they might like a little refreshment—for instance, a cup of tea. The "strategy" was immediately successful. The women forgot their grievances for the moment and relaxed into smiles, and after the arrival of the cups of tea it is probable that their ideas of the War Office had undergone a change. Anyhow, we are told that when the deputation came out, refreshed and smiling, one of them told the waiting women that "They were not so bad after all". And when it was announced that Mr. Butler, the Secretary of their Union, had seen Col. Seely's secretary and had received a promise that the whole matter should be looked into, the strikers decided to resume work pending the investigation. History is full of examples of successes which have attended such little acts of tactfulness as this. The official in question is a diplomat in the real sense of the word, and should rise high in the service.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Malwa" with the outward mails of the 18th instant passed Suez at 4-30 a. m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Nagoya" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of July 23.

THE Karachi Chamber of Commerce has invited the attention of the Government to Sir John Benton's lecture in London on irrigation, wherein a warning was given that, by waiting too long Sind might be ruined.

A TALE OF TWO CHILDREN.

There is, on one of my bookshelves specially devoted to "favourites," a small much-worn volume which, I guarantee, would cure ennui and would keep the reader's interest captivated until he or she has reached the last page. Once upon a time it may have boasted a cover, but since it was picked out of the "twopenny box" of one of London's second-hand bookshops (happy haunts these for the literary rambler) its outward garb has been a wrapping of paper glued to its binding. Frayed, soiled, and dog-eared, it looks a poor little book to stand in company with a noble set of Shakespeares bound in dark green leather, stately volumes of the Elizabethan masters, and others. Yet it is a treasure; and if ever you see it for sale—I should say it is out of print now—buy it at once, no matter what the price.

This modest little book tells of two precocious children, and is called "Helen's Babies." It was a popular American story years ago, I believe, and was published in England—some older readers may know it. Harry Burton, a bachelor, aged 28, is invited by his married sister and her husband to spend his fortnight's vacation at their house while they are away. Their two children, Budge, aged 5, and Toddie, aged 3, they have to leave behind, but they will not give him the slightest trouble, she writes.

Harry Burton accepts the invitation, spends a few eventful stirring days, and wins—but this is the end of the story.

* * *

The first morning after his arrival (he has already had some experience of the imps) the bachelor is sitting at the table with the pair.

"Oo! on Hawwy," remarked Toddie, dayah an awfoo funny chunt up'stairs—awfoo big chunt. I show it you after brepspup."

"Toddie's a silly little boy," said Budge; he always says brepspup for breakfast."

"What does he mean by chunt, Budge?

"I guess he means trunk," replied my oldest nephew.

A direful thought strikes the uncle; he rushes upstairs, to find his trunk open, the straps cut, the contents littered all over the floor, and Toddie's dirty rag (very much so) doll wrapped in a white shirt lying in the hollow of his rucked-up dress coat.

Later in the day—after Budge has nearly chopped off a finger while trying to cut a boat out of wood with the bachelor's razor—Burton carefully, packs up a bouquet of flowers in a box and gives it to a servant to take to certain Miss Mayton. Some time later the box is returned with a short message from the lady, who writes that she is unable to understand why the contents should have been sent to her.

"Toddie," I roared, as my younger nephew caressed his loathsome doll, "where did you get that box?"

"On the hat-wack," replied the youth, with perfect fearlessness. "I keeps it in ze book-case djawer, an somebody took it 'way an' put nasty ole flowers in it."

Where are those flowers?" I demanded.

"I froed 'em away—don't want no ole flowers in my dolly's k'adle. That's ye way she wooks—see!" and this horrible little destroyer of human hopes rolled that box back and forth with the most utter unconcern as he spoke endearing words to the substitute for my beautiful bouquet!

* * *

Another incident which almost turned the bachelor's hair grey occurred one day when he had driven them out to the Falls in the neighbourhood. They had wandered away from him and on his looking round for them it was to see two little figures lying on their stomachs on the brink of the gorge gazing at the foaming swirling waters below.

I bounded over the grass, industriously raving and praying by turns. I approached them on tip-toe, threw myself upon the ground, and grasped a foot of each child.

"Oh, Uncle Harr!" screamed Budge in my ear, as I dragged him close to me, kissing and shaking him alternately "I hunged over more than Toddie did.

"Well, I—I—I—I—I hunged over a good deal any how" said Toddie in self-defence,

But the two youngsters are as loveable as they are mischievous. We all know them: one moment they are crying at some mishap; the next they are all dimpled smiles and crowing laughter. Absolutely unconscious of what danger is, always up to some tricks, full of curiosity, yet their wistful innocence is a sweet and beautiful thing. And in their more sober moments, when they have talks with "Uncle Hawwy," they come out with some astonishing statements, sometimes ludicrously truthful, sometimes wonderfully perceptive. One night he tries to tell them some Bible stories, but soon gives up the task, because the boys do not understand his version and have their inimitable own. The following is Toddie's realistic account of David's victory over Goliath:—

* * *

"Bliaff was a brate bid man, an Dave was brate little man, an' bliaff said 'Come over here'n aa' I'll eat you up', an' Dave said: 'I ain't fraid of you'. So Dave put five little stones in a sling an' asked de Lord to help him, an' let ye sling go bang b queen Bliaff's eyes an' knocked him down dead, an' Dave took Bliaff's sword an' aworded Bliaff's head off, an made it all bloggy, an' Bliaff runned away".

The book is full of good things. There is the bachelor's embarrassment when the imps walk into church, with their caps on and Budge swinging a cane, during the minister's sermon. They walk slowly down the aisle, halting at each pew, Budge remarking in tones which could be heard all over the church: "I want to find my uncle". On another occasion the "babies" are thrown out of their goat carriage, thanks to their tricks while the coachman's back is turned. On another occasion the uncle discovers Toddie sitting on the floor and eating the cheese out of a mouse-trap, the mouse having been "letted out." Here is another amusing extract:—

Among others (coined words) was "deader," whose meaning I could not imagine. Budge shouted:—

"Oh Tod; there comes a deader. See where all them things like rockers tails are a-shaking?—Well, there's a deader under them."

"Datsh funny," remarked Toddie, "An see all the peoples a-com'ng along' continued Budge, "they know about the deader, an' the they're goin' to see it fixed. Here it comes. Hello, deader!"

"Hay-oh, deader," echoed Toddie.

What could deader mean?

"On, here it is right in front of us," cried Budge, "and ain't there lots of people? An two horses to pull the deader—some deaders has only one."

My curiosity was too much for my weariness; I went to the front room, and, peering through, saw—a funeral procession!

* * *

But if the bachelor had some worrying times now and then, the children repaid him, for they helped, materially, in his hopes and love-dreams. It is hardly necessary to say the lady is the Miss Mayton already referred to. During their talks conversation has turned upon this young lady, and the uncle has confided to his nephews that he respects her very much. Later, when Burton takes the pair to see Mis Mayton, Budge blurts out:—

"Uncle Harry 'spects you, Miss Mayton."

"Suspects me?—of what pray?" exclaimed the lady patting my nephew's cheek.

"'Tain't sus-pect at all," said Budge, "its e-spect."

"Respect is what the boy is trying to say, Miss Mayton," I interrupted, to prevent what I feared might follow.....

"Yes," continued Budge, "I know all about it. Only Uncle Harry don't say it right. What he calls espect I calls love.

This, of course, advances matters so much that the bachelor thinks he must now begin to reveal his feelings for the lady, and does so.

"I want to talk some," observed Budge "You talk the whole time. I I—when I loves anybody I kisses them."

The uncle acts upon the youngster's frank suggestion—and Alice Mayton surrenders her heart.

These few extracts hardly do justice to the entertaining little volume. In conclusion it will be of interest to quote the following exerpt from a report which appeared some years ago in the *New York Graphic*:—"'Toddie', otherwise Charles, second son of Mr. John Habberton, died of membranous croup at his father's residence, No. 66 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. 'Toddie' will be widely remembered as one of the infant heroes of Mr. Habberton's popular story entitled 'Helens's Babies.' He was a precocious child, and though only four years old, wore a number seven hat. Such of his infant freaks as are narrated in the book do not at all exaggerate his precocity of mind. His vitality and vivacity were perfectly irrepressible. . . . . "

W. G. P.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 4.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

Olympia has never been more crowded than it was on June 26, on the occasion of the gala performance given by the International Horse Show, and which was attended by the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, and the President of the French Republic. The performance was timed to begin at two o'clock, and by that hour the immense hall was very fairly filled, though the greater part of the audience did not arrive until some three quarters of an hour later, and then the traffic from Kensington to Olympia became so congested that tales are told of people being kept in carriages and motor-cars for nearly three-quarters of an hour. It is no exaggeration to say that every seat in that vast building was occupied, and extra seating was actually provided in that space at the end of the building which is usually kept for the notice board. The Duke of Connaught, in ordinary morning dress, arrived about a quarter of an hour before the King and Queen, who received a very warm welcome as they advanced to the front of the royal box. Princess Mary, like the Queen, was dressed in pale blue, and it was noted that the Prince of Wales, like his father, wore a frock coat. A quarter of an hour later the strains of the "Marseillaise" announced the arrival of M. Poincare, and as he entered the royal box the King and Queen turned round to meet him, and from the general company he received a most enthusiastic ovation which evidently delighted him. Lady Ampthill was in attendance on the Queen, and she remained in the box. So did Lord Farquhar, who is especially attached to the suite of the President. Lord Lonsdale received their Majesties and also the French President, and he stayed in the box nearly the whole of the afternoon. So, too, did Lord Redesdale and Sir Gilbert Greenall. It would be quite impossible to mention even a quarter of the names of all the well-known people to be seen at the Horse Show yesterday, but among the more prominent notabilities were the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Prince Paul of Servia, General Sir Alfred and Lady Codrington, and Lord and Lady Granard, who were sitting with Lord and Lady Stamfordham. In a box especially set apart for their use were M. Cambon, Count Albert Mensdorff, Prince Lichnowsky, the Marquis Imperiali, and in front of them were Count and Countess Wrangel, Count and Countess Lalaing, and other members of the Corps Diplomatique.

"THE EARL OF CHESTER."

Travelling as the Earl of Chester, the Prince of Wales left Charing Cross at 9 o'clock last night for Germany, where he will spend several weeks with the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at Neustrelitz. The Prince took farewell of the King before his Majesty left for Newmarket in the morning and of the Queen at Buckingham Palace just before he set out for Charing Cross. At the station his Royal Highness, who was attended by Major the Hon. William Cadogan and Dr. Fiedler, Professor of German Languages and Literature at Oxford University, was received by Mr. Francis Dent, general manager of the South-Eastern Railway. Two first-class compartments were reserved for his party on the boat express by which there also travelled a number of French officers who, as the guests of the Northern of France Railway and the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, have been visiting London. Two of the officers Count de Boissoudy and Naval Lieutenant Fortin, were presented to the Prince, and, speaking in French to the lieutenant, his Royal Highness remarked, "I remember you perfectly; we met last year in the man-o'-war La Patrie."

The State Ball at Buckingham Palace, where the magnificent scene, as the culminating point of the brilliant visit of the President will doubtless remain in his memory for some time to come. It was well that this splendid gathering should be the last he witnessed before leaving for his own land and therefore he will have carried away with him a wondrous final impression of the social aspect of Their Majesties' Court.

(Continued on page 8.)

BALKAN PEACE EFFORTS.

GREECE AND SERVIA MORE AMENABLE.

BRITISH WARSHIPS LEAVE PIRAEUS.

BULGARIA'S APPEAL.

There is a general disposition on the part of the Balkan forces to agree to an immediate cessation of hostilities.

Rumania, having come out of the scramble for territory with much profit and no loss, is actively pursuing her role as peace-maker, and has been successful in bringing Greece to yield to her representations.

One of the most interesting of yesterday's cables is that which reports the hints in the German Press of the possibility of restricting the frontier in favour of Turkey—a suggestion that indicates the problem of the Powers with regard to the seizure of Adrianople and Kirk Kilisse.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

LEAVES FOR UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 24.

The British squadron at the Piræus left yesterday for an unknown destination.

Greece is yielding to the representations of the King of Rumania. She appears to have waived her insistence on the simultaneous signature of an armistice and peace preliminaries, and is disposed to agree at least to a temporary armistice, pending the assembling of the Peace Conference at Bukharest or Sinaia.

Servia, likewise, acquiesces. The delegates at Nish, therefore, will probably merely arrange a cessation of hostilities.

King Ferdinand telegraphed to King Charles begging him to intercede with the King of Greece, the King of Servia and the King of Montenegro, to hasten the conclusion of peace. King Charles, thereupon, telegraphed to the three sovereigns pointing out that further bloodshed between the former allies would only aggravate the situation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.

The occupation of Adrianople has been received with the utmost enthusiasm in the principal towns in Turkey.

CAPTURE OF KIRK KILISSE.

WOMEN'S GREETING OF THE TURKISH TROOPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.

It is officially stated here that the Bulgarians, before retreating from Kirk Kilisse, exploded the powder magazines in the barracks and (destroyed ?) the principal buildings.

It is declared that, notwithstanding the excitement, the inhabitants displayed indescribable joy when they came to meet the Turks, weeping women showering flowers on the troops.

RUMANIA AND PEACE.

PROPOSED CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

SOFIA, July 24.

The King of Rumania has telegraphed to King Ferdinand informing him that he has proposed to Servia and Greece an immediate cessation of hostilities pending the signing of the armistice. The conciliatory disposition, which Rumania has displayed lately, has mitigated the feeling of resentment at her invasion.

BELGRADE, July 24.

Feeling is easier here in view of the belief that peace is on the eve of conclusion.

PROBLEM OF TURKEY.

ATHENS, July 24.

The terms to be submitted to Bulgaria at the conference at Bukharest will be based on the balance of power in the Balkans. The Allies are in no wise disposed to recognise Thrace as either Turkish or Bulgarian. Thrace, in their opinion, is the common property of the Allies.

Telegrams from the allied capitals indicate much concern at Turkey's advance. It is suggested at Bukharest that the Powers may ask Rumania to eject the Turks from Adrianople. The German Press, which admits the difficulty of applying coercion against Turkey, hints of the possibility of a restriction of the frontier in favour of Turkey.

SOLICITOR SENTENCED.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR CRIPPEN'S LAWYER.

LONDON, July 23.

At the Old Bailey, Arthur Newton the solicitor who prepared Crippen's defence, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and a land agent, named Bennett, to eighteen months for conspiracy to defraud, by obtaining £13,500 from a wealthy Austrian by false pretences.

SHOOTING FOR THE KING'S PRIZE.

LONDON, July 23.

In the shooting for the King's Prize at Bisley to-day, Sergeant Ommundsen and Captain Marchmont, of the 1st London Fusiliers, tied for the bronze medal with scores of 104.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

PRACTISING WAR.

START OF THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

"ENEMY" LAND TROOPS AT GRIMSBY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 24.

The naval manœuvres have begun with the departure of the "Red" Fleet, the enemy, under Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe from the Nore. The enemy's coast extends from Dover to Yarmouth. It has four transports with troops.

Admiral Sir George Callighan, commanding the "Blue" Fleet, has established his main base between Scapa and Cromarty.

Telegrams from Grimsby report that the four transports, accompanied by a strong escort, engaged the local flotilla and landed troops this morning. The decision of the umpires, as to whether the transports were sunk, has not been given.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

ATTACKS BY SOUTHERN REBELS REPULSED.

SHANGHAI, July 24.

The Southern rebels attacked the Kiangnan arsenal in the early morning of July 23. The defenders, aided by a fleet, repulsed them, inflicting a heavy loss. The attacks were renewed yesterday evening, and were continued until early morning, but were repulsed.

POPE AND SWISS GUARD.

THREE OF THE MUTINEERS DISMISSED.

ROME, July 24.

The Pope has dismissed three of the ringleaders in the mutiny among the Vatican Swiss Guard. The other malcontents have been allowed to retire.

[The Guard have lately been insubordinate. It demanded the dismissal of the commander, permission to frequent wine-shops, and the abolition of drill.]

TOY-PISTOL FIRED IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons, late last night a man in the Strangers' Gallery fired a toy-pistol. No harm was done, and the man was removed.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 24.

The death is announced of the Hon. J. W. Sauer, the South African Minister of Agriculture.

[The Hon. J. W. Sauer, Minister of Railways and Harbours of United South Africa since 1910, and Minister of Agriculture since 1912, was a well-known lawyer and politician, and lately acted as Commissioner of Public Works in the Cape Ministry. As an attorney he practised for some years in the Aliwal North district of Cape Colony, and was a follower of Sir Gordon Sprigg on entering Parliament since 1876. From 1881 to 1884, he served as Secretary for Native Affairs under Sir Thomas Scanlan, and in 1893 acted as Colonial Secretary under Mr. Rhodes. He was leader of the Opposition till 1896, and was six times elected as representative for Aliwal North. He was a a "philanthropical Radical," and is reported to have refused a Knighthood.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

CALCUTTA SENATE'S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

In the course of its reply to the Government of India, regarding the vetoeing of the appointment of lecturers, the University of Calcutta writes :—"The Senate consequently deem it their duty to approach His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council with the request to reconsider the matter and to alter or qualify the decision mentioned in your letter. It ought not to be over-looked, in this connection, that the University lecturers undertake the instruction of post-graduate students, and that the students themselves are young men, at least twenty-one years old, who are fairly well educated, and may be deemed to possess some judgment and discretion. Whatever restrictions may be considered desirable in the case of the teachers in charge of the boys in schools or youths just admitted to colleges, similar limitations obviously cannot be reasonably applied to the University lecturers appointed to deliver courses of lectures to grown-up graduates. The Senate are not able to discover that any such restriction is applied in British or German universities. Indeed, the literal application of the far too comprehensive principle formulated in your letter would lead to the position that the university lecturer cannot be permitted, even in times of exceptional ferment and excitement, to make strenuous efforts by speeches or by his writings to keep the rising generation of young men on the pride of established authority, order, and discipline."

The letters addressed to the Senate by Mr. Rasul and Dr. Suhrawardy raise, it will be observed, the question of the legality of the order of the Government of India. The Senate have appointed a committee to draw up a memorial for submission to His Excellency the Governor-General and also to advise the Syndicate as to what steps should be taken in respect of the letter received from Mr. Rasul, Dr. Sahrawardy, and Mr. Jayaswal.

THE *Pioneer* hears from Home that Messrs. Lutyens and Baker, the Delhi architects, will arrive in India in November.

TURF LIBEL CASE.

WOOTTON WINS HIS ACTION.

PEERS AND LEADING OWNERS AS WITNESSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, July 23.

A sensational turf libel action, in which the trainer Wootton sued Mr. Sievier owing to allegations in the *Winning Post* that Wootton was a member of a trainers' ring which aimed at running horses to defraud the public, resulted to-day in a verdict for the plaintiff with one farthing damages.

The jury found that the allegations were untrue, and were not fair comment, but were not published maliciously. Judgment was, therefore, given for the plaintiff with costs.

The witnesses included Lord Derby, Lord Durham, and leading owners and jockeys.

BOREGAON COLLISION.

TRIAL OF ASSISTANT STATION MASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, JULY 24.

The hearing of the case against Sadashiv Manohar Joshi, assistant station-master of Boregaon, who is charged under the Indian Railways Act, was concluded to-day, and Major Plowden, District Magistrate, has reserved his judgment in the case.

On behalf of the defence, three of the prosecution witnesses, the assistant station-master of Katepurna, Mr. J C. Barton, District Traffic Superintendent at Bhusaval, and Sorabji, the driver of the goods-train, were re-examined by Mr. Khare, pleader.

Mr. Barton, in his evidence, explained that the assistant station-master of Boregaon had many duties, and usually he had to work twelve hours a day.

Sorabjee was confronted by Mr. Khare with his deposition before Mr. Slaney in the case against Guard Bezonji when the withness stated that the Boregaon signals were lowered for him after his train stopped for about 15 minutes, and in his cross-examination before the charge was framed he had stated that he had been held up for 30 minutes before the signals were lowered.

THE SETTING OF THE POINT.

The porter and the muccadum of Boregaon station were then examined on behalf of the defence. They stated that the assistant station-master had first told them that the goods-train was to be taken on the middle line, and, after some time, he told them that the train was cancelled, and that the passenger-train was expected. The witnesses added that the assistant station-master personally set the points for the passenger-train. The light engine was in the meantime admitted. Scarcely had it entered the yard, when a police constable was seen running towards the station. It was he who informed them of the collision. Before that neither of them had heard any noise or whistle or any light.

Mr. Mote, an engineer, in one of the Boregaon factories, was also examined. He said that he had been to the railway station that morning when the goods-train was expected. In the meantime he saw the assistant station-master talking to some one at Katepurna on the telephone. He did not hear the conversation, but the accused told him that the goods train was cancelled. He then saw the accused going to the Katepurna side to set the proper points for the passenger-train. He heard the news of the accident from the police, and went to the spot. This closed the evidence in the case.

PLEA FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Khare, pleader, further addressed the Court. In addition to what he had already stated before the framing of the charge, Mr. Khare said that there was no proof that the train entering section signal for the goods-train was received by the accused. The signal might have been given by the Katepurna assistant station-master and possibly missed by the accused, he having gone out of the office at that time for some other work, or all the beats, which constituted the train-entering-section signal, might not have been given with sufficient pressure, and some of the beats might have lapsed, and the remaining beats, if heard, could not have been considered as the train-entering-section signal. The prosecution, Mr. Khare stated, had failed to prove that the Boregaon station-master had acknowledged a "train-entering-section signal" for the goods-train at 4-5 a. m., because the Government expert in handwriting could not say what was possibly hidden by the blot-out in the writing in the block register book. The pleader submitted that the blot could not cover a letter of the size, and the block-entry in the Katepurna block-book at 4-50 a. m. was significant. It showed that there was a talk on the machine at that time between Katepurna and Boregaon, and Katipurna styled that talk as an acknowledgement of the "arrival" signal. Corresponding to 4-40, the Boregaon time was 4-35, and at that time in the Boregaon block-book there was an entry of cancellation. The Katepurna's version that the talk had been about the arrival of the goods-train at Boregaon was absurd. On the contrary, everything tended to show that either through a mistake or an unhappy manipulation of the Katepurna machine, the Boregaon man got the beats, and his explanation about the cancellation was confirmed by the hahdle going down.

NANDGAON STATE.

YOUTHFUL SUCCESSOR TO CHIEFSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

Owing to the death, without heirs, of the feudatory chief of Nandgaon State in the Central Provinces, the Government of India have sanctioned the selection of Sarvaresar Das, a boy of seven, related to the ruling family by marriage, to succeed to the vacant chiefship. Nandgaon State has made a gift of five lakhs to the Rajkumar College, Raipur, to perpetuate the memory of the two late chiefs.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH FREE AGAIN.

ESCAPES TO "TRY HIS LUCK" ONCE MORE.

MARCHING ON KERMANSHAH WITH LARGE FORCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, July 24.

Salar-ed-Dowleh, who recently surrendered, obtained permission to visit friends on promising to return. He, however, escaped, and sent a message to the Cossack commander saying that he intended to "try his luck again." He is now reported to be marching on Kermanshah with a large force. He is being pursued by Persian Cossacks.

[It is only a few days ago that the wily Prince gave himself up to a Persian Cossack force near Senneh. He then expressed a wish to be allowed to go to Teheran under Russian protection. The news of his surrender was received with much satisfaction, as ever since the deposition of the late Shah he has been a source of much trouble in Persia. It was understood that the Government would be asked to pension him if he consented to live abroad.]

ILLICIT COCAINE.

AN AUSTRIAN CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 24.

On July 19 the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Silesia" was proceeding down the river Hooghly on her way to Madras when the pilot in charge, Mr. Ward, and the third officer of the vessel, observed a boat signalling to the steamer with a red handkerchief. The pilot shouted to the boat to push off, and noticed a bag being thrown overboard. He immediately ordered one of his men to jump overboard and pick up the bag. The man did so and got the bag. On examination it was found to contain cocaine weighing 3 pounds. The pilot sailed the customs steam-launch and handed the cocaine over to the officers. The "Silesia" arrived in the Madras harbour yesterday and sub-Inspector Mitchell of the Marine Police boarded the vessel and arrested the man who threw the bag over. He is named Vellora Peredoan, an Austrian. Captain Nishloch, the commander of the vessel, gave the police full particulars of the case, and the accused was forthwith put up before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged under section 55 of Abkari Act. The accused pleaded guilty, and the case was adjourned to the 28th instant, to enable the Calcutta pilot and the cocaine to be produced.

CAWNPORE TREE-FELLING CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The trial of Mr. Jones in the Allahabad High Court concluded to-day. Mr. Wallach, Government advocate, addressed the jury for the Crown, and submitted that it was clearly proved that the accused had committed a criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of money. Mr. Ross Alston replied on behalf of the accused.

The Chief Justice summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused on both charges, by a majority of eight to one.

The sentence will be delivered to-morrow.

COURT STOREY COLLAPSES.

TWO MEN KILLED BY THE DEBRIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

A sad accident occurred yesterday during the building operations at the Calcutta High Court. The top storey suddenly collapsed, and the masons working on the building were thrown to the street pavement. One of the men gripped the roof of an adjoining house and escaped injury, but eight were buried under the debris. These were rescued, but one died on the way to the hospital, while a second succumbed to his injuries within an hour of his admission.

SHOOTING OF A COOLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Mr. McGill, the manager of the Fort William Flour Mills, Howrah, was placed on Wednesday before the District Magistrate, who recorded his statement in connection with a charge of committing a rash and negligent act, thereby causing the death of a railway cooly at the Ramkristopur siding, who was shot by the accused. The rifle and an expended cartridge case have been taken the by police, and made exhibits in the case.

SERIOUS TRAP ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 24.

Mrs. Irvine, wife of Captain F. D. Irvine, R. E., who left on Thursday last to join the staff of the Commonwealth forces in Australia, met with a serious trap accident while returning from the Residency ball. The injuries sustained by the lady were to the head and elbow, and her condition was alarming. Her parents, colonel and Mrs. Mcgann, have arrived from Mysore.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 24.

The total plague mortality during the week ending July 19, 1913, stood at 894, against 1,113 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 138, Madras 30, Bengal 8, Bihar 263, the United Provinces 277, the Punjab 36, Burma 78, Mysore 81, and Hyderabad 2.

THE "SARANAC."

OIL VESSEL WHICH WENT AGROUND.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CAPTAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Interesting evidence was given at the Marine Court inquiry held at the Port Office, to-day, in connection with the stranding of the oil vessel "Saranac" off Point-de-Galle recently. Mr. J. W. Orr represented the Government, and Mr. Mitchell, of Morgan and Company, appeared on behalf of the Merchant Service Guild and Captain A. E. Burn, the commander of the ship.

Mr. Orr, in opening the case, said the vessel was seriously damaged. She carried a cargo of kerosine oil. He alleged that the master was mostly to blame.

The first witness was the chief officer, Mr. Andrew Smith, who said the vessel left New York in April last for Calcutta. She was then in good order. The crew numbered 45 hands all told. There were about 6,000 tons of oil on board. On June 5, the vessel arrived at Bizerka. He went off duty at 8 p.m. At 10-30 the third officer said they would be aground in ten minutes; he went to the bridge to receive orders. He said to the captain she would go down in a minute. The captain replied, "Like hell, she will". Witness then said." We are aground, to which the captain replied "Like hell, we are". The witness took soundings and found twentyone feet of water, He then went to the chief engineer, who asked him how the "old man" (meaning the captain) was. The witness told the chief engineer that the captain was drunk Questioned as to his reason for saying this, the witness said the captain smelt strongly of drink. The witness did not report the matter, as the owners would have dismissed the captain.

Another accident occurred off Colombo on May 28. He was not on duty. He heard three distinct bumps. He went to the bridge and found the captain and the second officer there. It was raining, and he could not see land. He saw a buoy and drew the captain's attention toit. He went round the tanks and found three of them damaged. The oil was forced up which meant that the vessel was drawing. water No official report was made to the port authorities in Calcutta Asked why he did not report the matter at Bizerka, the witness said he did not wish to get the captain into trouble. On the 5th instant the captain struck the third officer, and filthily abused him. An argument ensued, and the matter was brought to the notice of the Agents when the whole story came out.

It was suggested in cross-examination, that the witness created a lot of trouble. He denied that he was discharged from the s.s. "Daylight" for disobedience. The new master of the "Saranac" was Captain Mckay. He had had words with the wireless operator.

Under further cross-examination, the chief officer said he did not tell the captain that the vessel was in danger. He considered it a grave breach of duty for the captain not to try to steer the vessel away from the harbour.

Did the pilot tell you the captain was drunk ?—Yes, the pilot said the captain was drunk. He drank a lot of beer and whisky, and was incapable of performing his duties.

Further questioned, the witness said, he would not sail from Calcutta in the same vessel as captain Burn.

Referring to the incident at the dinner table the witness, in reply to Mr. Mitchell, denied that he said to the captain "Now I have got you. I will see that you don't take the ship out. I have been waiting for this." He had said to the captain, "If you are looking for trouble, you will get it full and plenty."

Did you say to him: "I will see you walking the streets of Calcutta yet ?"—I did not. That is a falsehood.

After further evidence, the court adjourned.

SIR GEORGE SHAW.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 24.

On the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Mandalay on Tuesday afternoon, the local volunteers paraded on the occasion of the persentation of long service and good conduct medals to the following volunteers, who were personally decorated by Sir George and congratulated on receipt of the coveted medals:—Colour-Sergeant Instructor 'F. Mitchell Sergeants A. W. Seth and G. F. Eadon, and Volunteers E. J. McIntyre and A. McIntyre, and Corporal W. M. McIntyre, the last four belonging to "B" Campany at Mandalay.

Sir George, accompanied by Miss Shaw and suite left for Sagaing by the R. I. M. S. "Sladen" for their river tour in the course of which Sagaing, Myingyan, Pakkoku, Pagan, Myaunghla, Minbu, Magwe, Thayetmyo, Henzada, and Manbin will be visited.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

NO CONFIRMATION OF THREATENED "BOMBING."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 24

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that it has received no information confirming the story of the threatened "bombing" of Sir Louis Dane on his way through France or of his completing his journey to England by sea instead of overland, at the request of the French Government which story was published yesterday.

LEATHER ADULTERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 14.

The Government of India are consulting the Chambers of Commerce regarding a proposal to issue regulations with a view to discourage the production in India of leather adulterated with barium sulphate (or barium compounds, and also to prevent its exportation from India. Such adulteration has been found to render leather injurious for human wear.

PURDAH SCHOOL.

FIRST INSTITUTION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 24.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, presided at the opening ceremony of the first Zenana Central School in the Bombay Presidency for Mahomedan girls.

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin opened the proceedings by giving a short description of the school. He said it was an evergrowing complaint of the Mahomedan community that there was no institution in this Presidency for training Mahomedan mistresses for Urdu girls' schools, and, although they were yet far off from such an institution, they were very thankful to the Government for granting them the Central School in order to prepare Mahomedan girls for the Training College. The fact that the Director of Public Instruction had come to open the school showed the warm sympathy of the Government with the education of the Mohammedan community.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp gave some statistics to prove that the attendance of Mahommedan boys in primary schools had risen from twenty thousand to thirty-two thousand in the last six years in the central division. There was a corresponding increase in the attendance of girls. But, when the number of girls had increased, it was necessary to increase the number of qualified mistresses. For that reason the Government had resolved to establish a central school where Mohamedan girls would be prepared for the teaching profession. He said it would be a strict Purdah school, and its management would be in Purdah hands. Therefore, that would be his first and last visit to that institution. However, he wished every success to the movement.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Gholam Hussain Mr. Cassamally Joirazbhoy Peerbhoy the Chief Kaji of Bombay, and all the leading Mahomedan citizens of Poona.

PILGRIMS' PASSAGES.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 24.

The President of the Muslim Association, Rangoon, has addressed the Secretary to the Burma Government a lengthy communication on the contemplated scheme to meet the question regarding the destitute pilgrims in Jeddah as proposed by the Government of Bombay. Briefly, the Association's suggestions are as follows :—(a) That there should be fixed maximum and minimum rates of passage during the pilgrim seasons only with competition in steamer services ; (b) that no monopoly should be given to any company ; (c) that licenses on the line are to be issued to shipping companies during the pilgrim season with conditions of provision of comparative comfort and accommodation ; (d) that uniform rates should rule throughout the pilgrim season and the rates fixed on the basis of ruling rates on other routes.

The Association would suggest Rs. 100 as the maximum, and Rs. 80 as minimum rates of return tickets to Jeddah from Bombay during the pilgrim season, and subject to improved comfort, accommodation, and better treatment of the pilgrims. Other suggestions are that compulsory return-tickets should be confined to the pilgrim season for deck-passengers only subject to simpler and modified methods of refund at Jeddah and Bombay for unused return ickets; that return-tickets should be available for a longer period than the one proposed, and that there should be no compulsory return-tickets in cases of first and second-class passengers to Hedjaz.

The Association has urged on His Honour, Sir George Shaw, to consider these suggestions and to forward copies of the same to the Government of India and to the Bombay Government for their consideration.

MOSQUE DEMOLITION.

MATERIALS NOT TO BE MOVED AT PRESENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, July 24.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans attended by more than 6,000 persons, including mill and factory hands, who absented themselves from their mills for the morning, was held yesterday morning at Idgah in connection with the demolition of a portion of the Machhli Bazaar Mosque. The terms of a memorial, which is being submitted to the Viceroy, were explained and signatures obtained.

One speaker quoted verses from the Quoran showing that the portion demolished was an integral part of the mosque, and urged that the agitation should be carried on in a constitutional manner and a loyal spirit.

Another speaker pointed out that far from engineering an agitation every effort had been made to control the passion of the masses. If H. E. the Viceroy refused to interfere, the matter would be carried to the Secretary of State for India.

The local authorities have intimated that the materials of the demolished portion of the mosque will not be removed until such time as all legal steps have been exhausted.

STUDENTS AND DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Several students of the Madaripur High School having been arrested in connection with a dacoity alleged to have been committed by youths in the vicinity of Madaripur about a couple of months ago, a general scare occurred among the students, about a dozen of whom applied for transfer. In granting transfer certificates to them, the head master is reported to have given to some of them a character to the effect that they were suspected by the police to be connected with dacoities The matter, it is said, has been brought to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

RESULT OF FOUR YEARS ADMINISTRATION.

REMARKABLE INCREASES IN REVENUES.

The report of Hyderabad, for the four years ending 1319, Fasli, says :—

LAND REVENUE.

The average annual collections for the four years under report (M. S. Rs. 2,46,78,607) show an increase of nearly 25 lakhs over the annual average of the last Administration Report—an increase which is attributed to the larger area brought under cultivation and the enhancement of assessment in various districts. 98·36 per cent. of the current demand was realised in every year, and the arrears on account of previous years which totalled to Rs. 26,60,751 at the beginning of the period were reduced to Rs. 18,87,804 at the end of the period under report. Settlement operations have been carried on in 3,272 villages. 13,74,891 acres have been measured for the first time in 375 villages, and the revision work has been carried out in 2,897 villages. The result of the operations shows an increase in the gross demand of Rs. 9,61,255.

INAM DEPARTMENT.

During the period under review assignments of revenue to the amount of Rs. 190,002 were confirmed and these were continued to the heirs on the death of the holders, and assignments to the value of Rs. 40,661 were resumed. It would be interesting to know not only the number and value of the cases disposed of but also the number and value of the cases still pending and the average duration of such cases in the revenue courts. It is desirable these figures should be given in future.

EXCISE.

There has been a remarkable expansion in the excise revenue of the Dominions during the period under report. In the district revenue on *mohwa*, country spirits and toddy has increased from 39 lakhs in 1316 to 57 lakhs in 1319 F., and there has also been a considerable increase both in the excise revenue of the city and the Cantonment of Secunderabad. This increase in the revenue derived from the spirits is attributed to the elimination of *jagir* competition and the gradual establishment of complete Government control over the excise administration. Arrangements have still to be made for dealing with certain estates which have not yet made over their excise administration to Government, but great progress has been made during the period under review, and for this progress all credit is due to Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C.I.E., whose complete knowledge of the subject and tact in dealing with the Jagirdars, kalals and others, has alone rendered progress possible. It is hoped that the Excise Department will soon be in a position to raise the duty on spirits in these Dominions to a figure approaching that of the surrounding British districts. There can be no doubt that much of the drunkenness which is so prevalent in Hyderabad is to be attributed to the extraordinary cheapness of the country spirits. Opium revenue was fairly constant, averaging Rs. 5,68,000 per annum net. Rules have now been issued to put a stop to the smuggling of hemp drugs from Hyderabad territory into the British districts of the Bombay Presidency. The total receipts from the sale of hemp drugs averaged Rs. 30,000 per annum.

FORESTS.

In 1319 F., the Department abandoned the use of the term "reserved forest" for any of the forest areas in the State on the ground that, pending completion of internal demarcation of the State forests, it is misleading to classify any of them as "reserved." The total forest area has further been decreased by some 2,000 square miles during the period under report, and in 1319 F., it stood at 12,147 square miles. The abandonment of the classification reserved forest seems in itself an admission that the Forest Administration of the State is not in a satisfactory condition as could be wished for. It is probable that more money will have to be spent on the Department in order to obtain better results and the services of an expert Forest Officer have been employed to advise Government as to the lines on which work should be carried on in future. The only other feature in the Forest Report is the steady increase in the Revenue by the sale of timber up to the year 1317 F. and its decline during the last two years of the period. It is hoped that the sale of timber has not been pushed past the point of economic management.

CUSTOMS.

The customs revenue in 1316 F. amounting to 83 lakhs odd was the highest ever realised in the Dominions. The seasons were indifferent in 1317-1318 F. and the customs revenue fell to 69 lakhs and 71 lakhs respectively. In 1319 F. there was an improvement and the revenue realised under this head amounted to 77 lakhs. During the whole period the customs revenue average 75 lakhs as against 71 lakhs in the preceding three years. Thus, during the period under review there has been an increase of four lakhs odd in the average annual revenue as compared with the period of the last report. In 1317 F. the Department was re-organized, the increase of expenditure being Rs. 82,920 per annum.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards has fallen during the period under review from 51 to 31. The amount of debt outstanding against the estates at the end of 1319 F. was Rs. 4,30,939, but as over three lakhs of this amount is due from one estate alone, the general indebtedness is not so great as it would appear from the first figure. During the period under review receipts from the estates under management exceeded the expenditure by over five lakhs. It is observed that out of the 34 wards under tuition, 21 have been taught by private tutors at their own homes, while only 13 were being educated in regular schools. It is to be hoped that the greatest care is exercised in the selection of these tutors, as the future of the wards depends almost entirely upon the training they receive while their estates are under management.

WELL IRRIGATION.

It is to be regretted that complete figures are not available showing the number of new wells constructed during

the period under report. However, from the fact that ten thousand new wells are said to have been constructed during the period under review, excluding the districts from which no returns have been received, it appears that progress in this direction is all that can be expected.

CITY POLICE.

There were no important changes in the constitution of the City Police, during the period under review. The number of cognisable cases was the highest in the year 1316 F., when 1,421 cases are said to have been reported by the police as against 830,699, and 751 in the three succeeding years. Crime of all description appears to have been excessive in the year 1316 F., but it is noticeable that in 1316 F. 554 minor offences against persons are recorded, while the total number for the three succeeding years is only 68. No explanation has been furnished by the Department for the prevalence of crime in 1316 F., nor for the sudden diminution of minor offences against person from 1317 F. onwards. The absence of any explanation is a serious defect in the departmental report. The number of convictions obtained in the cases actually sent up for trial appears to be satisfactory, but the proportion of the property recovered by the police has been distinctly below the average during the four years under report.

DISTRICT POLICE.

There has been an increase of 441 men in the number of the force during the period under review. The number of cognisable cases during the period under report was 21950, of which 6,169 were returned as serious offences. There appears to have been a considerable increase of crime in the year 1319 F. The number of murders, robberies, house-breaking, etc., for which detailed figures are given was all higher in 1319 F. than in any other year during the period under notice. Only in the case of dacoities was there any falling off during this year, and even in this respect, although the number of cases was less than in 1318 F., the value of the property stolen was greater than in any other year under report. No explanation has been given for this apparent increase of crime in 1319 F., a year in which prosperity was distinctly more general than in 1317 or 13 18 F. It is possible that the increase of crime may be the result of accumulated distress of two preceding years, but some explanation should certainly have been furnished by the Department. The percentage of convictions obtained by the District Police in decided cases is 68·8, practically the same figure as in the period covered by the last report There has been a most noticeable decrease in the number of punishments inflicted on the officers and men of the District Police during the period under report as compared with the period 1313-1315 F. The number of punishments has steadily decreased from 5,702 in 1313 F. to 1,795 in 1319 F. It is hoped that this decrease in the number of punishments indicates a higher standard of discipline in the force. Full use of the Training School was taken advantage of during the period under report.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADES.

During the period under review the number of spinning and weaving factories remained the same, employing 2,917 hands. The number of ginning factories rose from 57 to 100.

There has been a great expansion of trade during the period under review. The average annual value both of imports and exports was Rs. 15,22,76,000 against Rs. 11,47,10,000 in the previous triennium. The harvest of 1 16 F. was the best during the period under review, and the trade returns for that year are consequently the highest on record, value of imports amounting to Rs. 7,46,25,000 and of exports to Rs. 9,40,11,000. The figures for 1319 F. are practically the same as those of 1316 F., imports being Rs. 7,48,81,000, and exports Rs. 9,25,75,000. The high returns for 1319 F. as compared with 1316 F., when the harvests were more favourable, is explained by the fact that the price for cotton prevailing in 1319 F. was exceptional. In 1316 F. 37,513 tons of cotton were exported against 34,611 tons in 1319 F., but the value of cotton exports in 1319 F. exceeded those of 1316 F. by Rs. 63,33'000. The harvests of 1317 and 1318 F., were by no means equal to those of 1316 and 1913 F. but the trade during those years was even more considerable than in any year during the previous triennium. The partial failure of cotton crop and the great decrease in cotton exports was to some extent made good during these years by extensive rabi harvests and large grain exports.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In all a sum of 34 lakhs was spent on new buildings during the period under report. The departmental report might well have explained what these buildings are as well as where they are situated. In future the number of buildings and the purpose for which they are intended should be specified. The Chadarghat and Afzalganj bridges were renewed at a cost of nearly five lakhs. The total expenditure on roads amounted to 32 lakhs, of which 12 lakhs were devoted to the construction of new roads, and 20 lakhs to the maintenance and repair of existing roads.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

During the period under report 18 1-2 lakhs have been expended on new works, 27 lakhs on restoring works recently damaged, and eight lakhs on the extension and improvement of existing works. In all 54 lakhs odd were spent. The heavy rainfall of 1317 F., was a severe set-back to the work of the Irrigation Department, no less than 1,500 tanks having breached at the time of flood in the Hyderabad City but it is disappointing to learn that the irrigated area in Telingana was less at the end of the period than it was in the beginning. On the whole, there has been an increase of only 6,000 acres in the irrigated area of the Dominions during the period under review. The most important projects completed during the period covered by this report were Laknawaram, Mahbubnahar and Asafnahar projects costing 13 lakhs, two lakhs and three lakhs respectively.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

At the end of the period under notice, there were 91 hospitals and dispensaries in the Dominions, or on an average one hospital for every 150,000 people. The number is no doubt insufficient, and steps should be taken to gradually provide more hospitals where they are required. The number of out-patients during the period under review was 31,70,747 and that of in-patients 17,886. The most important work during the period under notice has been the opening of the Victoria Zenana Hospital. 28 students passed out of the Medical School and all were provided with appointments.

The average daily attendance at the Unani hospitals during the period under report is reported to have been 2,100 per diem. The expenditure has risen from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 39,000 during the four years under notice, the increase being chiefly due to additional grants-in-aid. It is stated that 106 students have passed out of the Unani School as qualified Hakims between 1,300 and 1319 F., but the number of students who passed out during the period under report has not been given. This figure should be supplied in future.

During the period under notice the average number of successful vaccinations is reported to have been 52,000 per annum as against 34,000, the average of the preceding three years. The increase in the number of vaccinations is most satisfactory.

There were severe epidemics of cholera in 1317 and 1318 F.

Plague was never absent from the Dominions for any length of time during the period under report. The worst epidemic was in 1317 F., when there were 3,391 cases and 2,471 deaths. In all close on six lakhs of rupees were spent during the period under report on plague preventive measures.

EDUCATION.

During the four years under report the number of schools has risen from 2,322 to 2,474 and the number of scholars from 88,817 to 95,231. Only 5·6 per cent. of the number of children of the school going age actually attended school. There can be no doubt that the progress made during the period is insufficient. The expenditure on education must be increased, more schools established and the standard of teaching improved. At the end of the period under review, the services of Mr. A. Mayhew, M.A., of the Indian Education Department were secured by His Highness' Government, and he was instructed to formulate an educational policy for the next ten years of the Hyderabad State. His report is now in the hands of Government, and steps are being taken to re-organize the Department in accordance with his proposals. His Highness' Government are deeply indebted to Mr. Mayhew for his careful and systematic work during the period he was in Hyderabad.

There were two colleges, as before, in Hyderabad during the period under review: The Nizam College affiliated with the Madras University and the Dar-ul-Ulum or Oriental College affiliated with the Punjab University up to 1315 F. but disaffiliated in 1316 F. as the result of the new Universities Act and now independent and holding its own examinations. The strength of the Nizam College was 44 at the end of 1319 F. as compared with 37 in 1316 F. The departmental report does not state the number of students who actually took their B.A. degree. This should be given in future. The number of students who passed the F.A. examination was 23 out of 64 candidates. Out of 285 students who appeared for the Dar-ul-Ulum examinations during the period under review 125 were successful.

At the close of 1319 F. there were 22 boys' High schools as against 14 at the close of 1315 F. During the period under notice 192 boys appeared for the Matriculation examination but only 49 were successful. The number of scholars has risen in these schools from 4,184 to 6,130.

The number of Middle schools at the end of 1319 F. was 58, the same number as in the preceding period. The total number of students in the Middle schools has fallen from 9,982 to 9,307 during the period under review, but no doubt this apparent decrease is to a great extent due to the raising of nine Middle schools to the High school standard. 2,876 boys appeared for the Middle School examination, of whom 933 or 32. 4 per cent. were successful.

The number of primary schools in the Dominions has risen from 719 in 1315 F. to 838 in 1319 F. The number of scholars at the end of the period was 43,204 as against 39,785 in 1315 F.

During the period under notice the number of girls' schools has risen from 79 to 92 and the number of pupils from 5,265 to 6,449. There are now six High schools, five Middle schools 79 primary schools, and two Special schools for girls in the Dominions It is remarkable that the number of Mahomedan girls studying in these schools exceeds the number of Hindus, Christians and Parsis combined, though in the boys' schools the Hindus, from the vast majority. During the four years under review 130 girls appeared for the Hyderabad Middle School examination, of whom 65 were successful.

The number of students in the various technical schools remained fairly constant. The expenditure of the Government on the Department was Rs. 8,03,529 in each of the four years under review.

CALCUTTA PORT.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The Conference arranged by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of non-official gentlemen and railway port and municipal authorities, to consider the proposed Government Commission to investigate the development of the Calcutta port and transport facilities will be held on August 8, Mr. J. C. Shorrock presiding.

PERSIAN-INDIAN TELEGRAPH RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 24.

The Government of India have decided not to make any reduction in the telegram charges between India and the Persian Gulf, on the ground that any reduction in the Indian rates would be of little advantage without a corresponding reduction in the Persian rates, and that in view of the state of Persian finances, a reduction in the Persian rates is improbable.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, July 19.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£ 21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 19th July 1913, by Council Bills*	£ 5,986,161
Balance to be remitted from 20th July 1913 to 31st Mar 1914...	£ 15,663,839

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(*Continued from page* 6)

The King and Queen with the President arrived in the ballroom, heading the Royal procession, Her Majesty wearing a beautiful dress of Indian gold and green shot tissue, which had a deep and glittering border of gold and precious stones, and she wore a parure of emeralds and diamonds and the Order of the Garter. The Royal circle included the Crown Princess of Sweden, Princess Victoria, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught with Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Christian with her daughters Princess Victoria and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany with her daughter Princess Alexander of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Aga Khan and the Yuvaraja of Mysore were other foreign royalties who were present. It was indeed a magnificent and glittering throng, for the naval, military, and diplomatic uniforms, mixed with those of the many foreign officers present, gave colour and richness to the scene, and the dresses and jewels worn were exceptionally beautiful

THE PRINCE'S SECRET FLIGHT.

The fact that the Prince of Wales made a cruise in an Army airship a week ago for half an hour at Farnborough without any observation being made of the event at the time is disclosed in the War Office weekly report of the work of the Royal Flying Corps issued last night. The report runs: "On Friday, June 20, the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the sheds and was taken up for half an hour's cruise in the Beta by Major Maitland." It will be remembered that on the Monday of the same week the Prince of Wales marched as a cadet in the Oxford University Officers Training Corps for twenty miles under a hot sun.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Empress Marie and Princess Victoria, went to Chelsea Hospital to witness the torchlight tattoo by the Brigade of Guards, given in aid of the funds of the Guards' Home. The grounds of the Hospital provided a beautiful setting for the spectacle, which was wonderfully effective. The men of the four regiments marched on to the ground bearing lighted torches, and when all were in position, the Royal Salute was given, each torch being raised in the air. The entertainment was brought most impressively to a close by a beautiful rendering of the evening hymn, "Abide with me," by the massed bands, during which the torches were slowly extinguished. The King and Queen with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary witnessed the tattoo on the previous evening.

PRETTY GIRLS' FETE.

"Henley," said a foreigner this afternoon, looking round enraptured upon the gay medley of boats packed closely together along the course, "is all that I had heard it was, and it is something more—it is the festival of pretty girls." Nowhere, in truth, can so many winsome faces, so many trim figures, so many rounded arms and dainty ankles be seen as on the river these four days. Everything conspires to show them off to perfection. Punting and paddling are both most becoming; sitting in a boat is a most attractive pose. The glitter and glamour of the water carnival make bright eyes sparkle with an extra brightness. The sun gently burns a fascinating flush into creamy cheeks. Another thing the foreigner noticed. This was the appropriateness of everyones (or almost everyones) clothes. "No people are like the English in knowing how to dress suitably for every occasion," he sighed. Of course there was the usual stranger who, having once gone to the Eton ad Harrow match in flannels, resolved to make no further errors of this kind and so came to Henley in silk hat and tail coat. Of course there were some loud and some over-elaborate clothes. But the foreigner's encomium was amply justified, and it was noticeable that the bright-coloured woollen jackets now worn by women added quite a brilliant touch to the scene. No weather could have been better than to-day's. The cool intervals of respite from hot sunshine kept one fresh. Without them, thirst would have become fiery, and the plague of what is called by courtsey river music would have been harder to bear. The number of "concert parties" is larger than ever before.

WOMEN TRAIN CLEANERS.

An experiment with women as carriage cleaners is being tried by the Great Western Railway Company at their Old Oak Common (Worwmood Scrubs) depot. The women number less than 5 per cent. of the men employed at present, and until their efficiency is fully proved there is said to be no intention of employing more. The women's work is confined to the interior of the carriages, and they are only engaged on the best of the company's rolling stock. So far their work has resulted in bright, clean carriages. The women are enthusiastic, and the dusty cushions, the dirty windows, and the greasy handles are vigorously attacked. The men are watching the experiment with interest, and some difficulty has arisen as to wages. The women receive 15s. a week while, under the conciliation scheme the minimum rate of wages for men cleaners is 21s. This question is the subject of correspondence between the men and the company, and a meeting is to be held to-morrow to consider it.

WOMEN'S HEROINES.

We often hear that the male novelist cannot depict a convincing female character, an allegation that is at least appropriate in an era when women form such a large porportion, if not the majority, of novelists. In the "Book Monthly," Mr. C. E. Lawrence turns the tables by asserting that no woman has as yet succeeded in creating a really satisfactory heroine, and that their achievements in this direction are surpassed by those of writers of the other sex. "What woman writer" he inquires, "has produced so living a gallery as, for example, that achieved by Meredith?" And, we may add, where is the woman writer who has succeeded in giving us a parallel with Becky Sharp?

The fact is that, with few exceptions, women writers do not seem to exhibit the same sense of proportion in depicting character as men. Women's heroines—using the word in its widest sense to indicate the principal female character in a novel—are apt either to be claoingly sweet or somewhat repellent. The juste milieu is beyond them.

It is all very well to say, as Mr. Lawrence does, that the woman novelist gives the reading public what it wants, in the shape of a "mute and languid darling whose main purpose is to rest a fair and brainless head on a more or less manly shoulder," but the average male novelist has to cater just as much for the public taste if he desires to earn a living from the writing of fiction. Be the cause what it may, it is true that the average heroine of a woman's novel is "not true to life, or really picturesque, or necessary. In reality she is a sort of idiot—not eugenically fit. Her ultimate function would really be to suckle fools; her brain power, to judge from her efforts out of speechlessness, would not suffice to enable her to chronicle small beer."

Unless one cares to assume that women are inferior to men as novelists—an assumption hardly warranted by facts, save as regards the few fiction writers of the very front rank—the truth may perhaps be that women are chary of revealing the psychology of their sex, even in an age when there is, strictly speaking, no longer such a thing as an "advanced" novel.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE AND J. J. HOSPITAL.

SCHEME FOR IMPROVING STANDARD OF TEACHING.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

The Governor-in-Council has for some time past had under consideration the question of improving the teaching, and of raising the standard of the teaching staff of the Grant Medical College. He considers that the present arrangements governing the appointment of honorary medical officers at the J. J. Hospital and of paid minor professors, lecturers and tutors at the Grant Medical College are defective both on the score of lack of uniformity and because, in some cases, they are likely to operate to the detriment of the institutions concerned by preventing the selection for these posts of the persons for the time being best fitted to fill them to advantage. In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following rules are therefore, issued to govern appointments to these posts in future.

The scheme for the appointment of honorary medical officers was introduced at the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital in 1888. According to the orders then issued the appointments of honorary physicians and surgeons were to be made for life and those of honorary assistant physicians and surgeons for periods of one year. Modified orders regarding their tenure were issued from time to time, but by the orders issued in 1908 the full term of appointment was limited to four years, being two years as honorary assistant physician or surgeon and two years as honorary physician or surgeon. Except as regards Dr. N. F. Surveyor and Mr. K. M. Dubash, in respect of whose appointments no limit of time has been fixed, the tenure of appointment of honorary medical officers at the J. J. Hospital will in future be for one year. These officers will be eligible for re-appointment, provided that no officer shall hold the same appointment for more than two consecutive years.

There are at present four minor professorships at the Grant Medical College carrying an allowance of Rs. 200 a month each. No conditions are at present attached to the tenure of these appointments. In future they will be tenable for one year only, the term being extended by Government from year to year if in their opinion this should appear desirable.

The lecturers are also ex-officio surgeons or physicians in the J. J. Hospital for the particular subject which they teach at the Grant Medical College. The posts are half-time non-pensionable appointments, and the term in each case is five years, extensible by periods of one year each up to a maximum of ten years subject to approved service. These appointments should also be made tenable for one year, the term being extended from year to year at the discretion of Government. These orders will be brought into force in the case of the present incumbents after their current term of appointment has expired.

The tenure of tutorships is at present fixed for one year, re-appointments not being made beyond a total period of five years without express sanction. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the appointments should continue to be made for a period of one year as hitherto, the term being extensible from year to year if considered desirable.

The objects of these fellowships are to encourage, after graduation, further study in professional subjects and to assist graduates to proceed to higher degrees. They are held subject to conditions of regular attendance, good conduct and satisfactory progress. They are tenable for one calendar year, but the term can, subject to the Surgeon-General's approval, be extended by the Principal of the College to a total period of four years by extensions of one year each. Having regard to the special character of these posts, the present orders regarding them should stand.

FOR
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and
to feed the NERVES
CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY *vs.* GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The forwards of the Grant Medical College were scarcely out to win yesterday evening in their game against the Royal Garrison Artillery. At no time did they become dangerous, and scarcely a shot was put in that could be said to be sufficiently powerful to give the Gunners 'goalkeeper any cause for alarm. The inside men displayed a tendency to retain the ball too long, and attempted to make ground down the centre of the field instead of passing out to the wings. Wadia played the best game on the side doing some useful work at left half-back. Hildreth in goal was frequently applauded for saving well, but scarcely came up to the standard he set himself in the game against the Sherwood Foresters. He improved considerably, however, in his last appearance. For the Gunners O'Keiff played an excellent game at inside-left, and Kerridge was as useful as ever at centre. A new player in Elson was figuring in goal. He had little to do. Roade and Gately put up a round defence. Hart, at outside-left, frequently got down the wing and sent in well-placed centres. The attention of the authorities might be directed to the fact that the colours of the two teams were so nearly alike that it was difficult to distinguish them at times. A note in the official card, lays down that under such circumstances the first named club will play in white. The Medicals should therefore have donned the lily-white garb.

THE GAME.

The Artillery took up the attack at once, and some good play on the left-wing resulted in Kerridge putting in a very nice shot. Hildreth had plenty of work given him, the shots coming in one on top of another. O'Keiff missed a good opportunity of scoring. After the Grant Medical had made a short break away, Hart of the Artillery took the ball up and from almost in the goal centred. A scuffle ensued in the College goalmouth, and Kerridge eventually headed the ball into the net (1—0). The Artillery came in again, and Hildreth was responsible for a good save. Some good pressing among the Gunners saw. Hart put in a strong shot that hit the side of the net. The College paid a short visit to the other end. The Artillery coming on again Jerram took the ball off well and centred. Kerridge's shot skimmed the bar. The Gunner's were soon at it once more. O'Keiff put in a hard drive and Hildreth cleared. Yet another strong shot from Kerridge and Hildreth cleared well. The Medical broke away. Hart of the Gunners took the ball down the side-line and centred. Hildreth cleared again. The Gunners secured possession on the left wing but messed about with the ball too much and were ruled off-side. The Medical getting away into their opponents' half were also ruled off-side. O'Keiff of the Gunners securing possession of the ball came away like a rocket and breaking through all opposition looked all over a scorer. Hildreth ran out and cleared with judgment. Again a pass coming from the left Hildreth was applauded for some good work. The College got away in line, and Easdon passed to the wing who centred. Doyle took a shot, but it was too slow; and Elson had no difficulty in clearing. The Artillery had another go before the interval, but Hildreth pressed too much for them.

Kerridge opened proceedings in the second half with a pretty piece of dribbling. After the Medicals had paid a visit to the other end the Gunners put in a long shot that bounced over the bar. A shot from O'Keiff passed just outside the post. Up and down play followed till the Medicals took the ball up the field. Doyle had opportunities of shooting, but the Gunners managed to get in the way each time. Twenty minutes from the start of the second half the Gunners secured a second goal Poud netting the ball after Hildreth had run out. (2—0). Then Hildreth began to press and Easdon was prominent for a time. Hakim was given off-side. The ground taking up the attack Kerridge had a couple of shots. From the second of these Hildreth cleared and for some not very obvious reason a carry was given against him. The Gunner secured a couple of corners in succession. Hildreth was clapped for clearing well. The Medicals came on and Doyle had a long shot. Later Sweeney put in an effort. Several more shots were put in by the Medicals but none of them sufficiently powerful to count for much. Wadia did some good work as left-half.

The game ended:—

Royal Garrison Artillery..2 goals
Grant Medical College..... nil

The following were the teams:—

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (Blue Shirts), (Goal) Elson; (backs) Roache and Gately; (halves) McDermott, Thompson, and Jerram; (forwards) Cooper, Poud, Kerridge, O'Keiff, and Hart.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (Black Shirts, White Skull and Cross Bones)—(Goal) Hildreth; (backs) Thompson and Egles; (halves) Newland, Ali Khan, and Wadia; (forwards) Hakim, Doyle, Easdon, Sweeney and Murphy.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Sherwood Foresters ...	5	5	0	0	10
R. G Artillery	5	3	1	1	7
Commercial Gymkhana ...	5	2	0	3	7
Sherwood Foresters A ...	3	3	0	0	6
Bombay Gymkhana ...	4	2	0	2	6
G. I. P. Railway	5	3	2	1	7
Grant Medicals	5	2	3	0	4
Bombay Athletic... ...	3	1	2	0	2
Y. M. C. A.	5	0	3	2	2
Hornets	4	0	3	1	1
All Blacks	5	0	5	0	0

MUD SPORTS.

At the weekly meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports on July 30, 1913, the programme of events will be the same as announced for the meetings of July 16 and 23 which were not held owing to the state of the ground.

BANGALORE RACES.

UNINTERESTING DAY'S SPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 24.

Dull, breezy weather favoured the fifth and last day's races. The attendance had fallen off considerably, and except as to one or two close finishes, the racing was more or less uninteresting. Mr. J. Watson started the fields right through the meeting.

ARAB PLATE,—5 furlongs.

Zemindar of Sivagiri's Dojan, 8st. 11lbs., Crowden 1
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Grey Mist, 9st 9lbs,.....Abbass Sheriff 2
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Athens, 7st, Melsom 3

ALSO RAN:—Master Mason, 10st. 5lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Dojan, 2 to 1 against Grey Mist, threes Athens, eights on Master Mason.

THE RACE:—Won easily by two lengths, two lengths between second and third.

TIME.—1 min, 11 secs.

HORSE CONSOLATION.—5 furlongs.

Messrs. Dass and Paris' Reinstated Now, 9st.....Pratt 1
Mr. Lakshimekantharaj Urs' Transmigration, 7st 6lbs,.....Melsom 2

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Reinstated Now, 6 to 4 on Transmigration.

THE RACE:—Won easily by three lengths.

TIME:—1 min. 3 3-5 secs.

PONY CONSOLATION.—4 furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattar's Nyria, 8st 3lbs.....Ames 1
Mr. A. Rangasamy's Fair Sex, 7st, Melsom 2
Yuvaraja of Mysore's Saraswati, 7st 11lbs, Sherwood 3

ALSO RAN:—Molly D, 9st 10lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Nyria, 6 to 4 on Molly D, 3 to 1 on Fair Sex, 6 to 1 against Saraswati.

THE RACE:—Won by a length, three-quarter length between second and third.

TIME:—52 1-5 secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Sattar's Vitulos, 8st. 9lbs. ..... Ames 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' Eva B, 8st 13lbs, McGlone 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Vic's Pride, 8st 10lbs ..... Southall 3

ALSO RAN:—Tiercel, 9st, Kismett 2nd, 7st 3lbs.

BETTING—Evens Vitulos, 2 to 1 against Eva B and Vic's Pride, 5 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—Won by a neck, three lengths between second and third.

TIME—1 min. and 17 4-5 secs.

C. B. CONSOLATION—5 furlongs.

Captain Campbell Ross's D S O, 8st 13lbs Lansdown 1
Yuvaraja of Mysore's Seeta 8st.....Abbass Sheriff 1 } Dead heat.

Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Cowslip, 10st 13lbs ..... Pratt 3

ALSO RAN:—Pearl, 10st 12lbs, Valmiki, 8st 11lbs, F, 7st 13lbs, Kohinoor, 7st 3lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Seeta, 6 to 4 on Pearl, 3 to 1 Cowslip, fives Valmiki and Kohinoor, tens D S O.

THE RACE:—A length between dead-heaters and the third horse.

TIME:—1 min. 7 secs.

PALACE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr M Yoonis' Glendook, 9st 5lbs...Ames 1
Maharajah of Mysore's Master Priam, 7st .....Melsom 2
Mr Hajee Oosman Sait's Huka, 8st 9lbs Shunker Row 3

ALSO RAN:—Pelargonium 2nd, 8st 5lbs, Harebell, 7st 3lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Glendook, 2 to 1 against Pelargonium and Master Priam, 4 to 1 Huka, 5 to 1 Harebell.

THE RACE:—Won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1 min, 35 secs.

POLO PONY SCURRY—3 furlongs.

Mr Rangasamy's Fair Sex, 11st 7lbs ..... Melsom 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Ninette, 11st 7lbs 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Mona, 11st 7lbs... 3

ALSO RAN:—Sumurun, 11st 7lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Fair Sex and Mona, 6 to 1 against others.

THE RACE:—Won by three lengths, three-quarter length between second and third.

No time was taken.

BOMBAY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Racquets Tournament opened with the match between Hogg and Cass, which resulted in the easy victory of the latter.

Hogg was obviously out of form and his serving, by means of which it was expected he would wipe off the heavy handicap against him, was not up to his usual standard. On the contrary, it was Cass who shone in this respect, and he ran out in two Games. Scores, Cass (plus 7) beat Hogg (scr.) 15 0, 15-6.

RAILWAY, RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 15th June 1913, were Rs. 4,523 making the total earning for the period 1st April 1913, to 15th June 1913, Rs. 68,155.

Total for the corresponding week of the previous year ...Rs. 3,749
Total for the corresponding period of the previous year ...Rs. 46,318

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th July, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 216000	Rs. 260000	Rs. 7000	Rs 483000
Or per mile of Ry ...	118	142	4	264
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	3,945 2	3933392	88656	7376570
Total for 14 weeks ...	4161052	4193392	95656	7859570
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year*	272680 2	198135	164683	635498
Per mile of Ry do...	149	109	90	348
Total to cor. date do...	3399202	5378414	275070	9052686

*Including June Supplementary.

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 1,52,198
Do. to date 11,93,119

The Wise Men of the East

are those who safeguard their health and nerves. India can hold joy or despair for you. The joy will be yours if health is yours. Despair will be yours if your nerves and health give out.

Which shall it be?

Is it not better to repel sickness and disease yourself all the year round than to get sick and then call in the Doctor and ask him to repel it for you? The finest safeguard against nervous prostration and disease, sleeplessness, and mental and physical ailments is

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

It supplies the nerve and brain tissues with just the nutrition they require. It supplies the body tissues with vitalising substance. The result is that both brain and body thrive on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

Being in a perfect state of health the body repels all diseases. In the case of illness any Doctor will tell you that the patient who fights for his recovery stands a much greater chance of that recovery than one who is too weak to put up a fight. So it is with the system. The healthy body fights with disease germs and repels them; the weak body offers only a feeble resistance. Once the nerve tissues and the body tissues are in perfect unison, no fear need be entertained of illness.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK enables you to get strong and to keep strong. It gives you a healthy body; an alert and vital nervous system; in fact it makes you ready for life—ready to accept all its joys and laugh at all its worries. Ask your Chemist or Stores for a Bottle, in any one of the three sizes, and see the result for yourself on yourself.

"SWIZ" KILLS RATS.
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

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BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co.
PHOTO ENGRAVERS & DESIGNERS
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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

SEEDLINGS IN GOOD CONDITION.

The following Season Reports for the week ending July 22, 1913, are published:—

The rainfall during the week was good in the Presidency proper and slight in parts of Sind. In Gujarat a break is desirable, while more rain is still needed in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad and the Karnatak. Sowing was in progress and transplantation continues in places. Standing crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by locusts in parts of Larkana and Nawabshah districts, by insects in parts of Dharwar and Kathiawar, by continuous rain in parts of Broach and by insufficiency of water in canals in parts of the Sukkur District. The fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Sukkur and Larkana. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Dutch. The drinking water-supply was adequate. The supply of water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Sind and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains, though high, continue steady.

Distress in the Ahmednagar District is decreasing and conditions have generally improved.

Ahmedabad.—Rain during week 4 inches 62 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 6 inches 69 cents at Dholka, minimam 1 inch 47 cents at Dhandhuka; for season 17 inches 65 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 27 inches 40 cents at Gogha, minimum 7 inches 40 cents at Viramgam. Rainfall general and sufficient; it was excessive in Gogha petha where a break is needed. Sowing of bajri, jowari and cotton in progress. Transplantation of rice commenced. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation generally sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 3 inches 54 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 6 inches 65 cents at Jhalod, minimum 4 inches 6 cents at Kalol; for season 25 inches 31 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 22 inches 32 cents at Halol, minimum 18 inches 99 cents at Jhalod. Rainfall general sufficient; it was beneficial to rise crop. Kharif sowing in progress. Transplantation of rice continues. Agricultural operations retarded in the eastern mahals owing to continuous rain. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Water-supply adequate.

Kaira.—Rain during week 4 inches 71 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 10 inches 23 cents at Thasra, minimum 3 inches 38 cents at Matar, 4 inches 33 cents at Cambay; for season 19 inches 60 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 29 inches 80 cents at Thasra, minimum 15 inches 98 cents at Matar, 23 inches 84 cents at Cambay. Rainfall sufficient. A break needed in some places Sowing of kharif crops nearly over. Transplantation of rice continues. Weeding in progress. Standing crops thriving. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

Broach.—Rain during week 3 inches 70 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 4 inches 10 cents at Ankleswar, minimum 1 inch 31 cents at Hansot; for season 26 inches 30 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 32 inches 93 cents at Ankleswar, minimum 21 inches 67 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall sufficient and well distributed. A break much needed. Sowing of cotton nearly over in Broach and Vagra talukas and of cotton and bajri in Hansot petha. Weeding in progress. Standcrops in good condition except in parts of A'mod and Jambusar talukas were slightly damaged by continuous rain. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

Surat.—Rain during week 3 inches 61 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 9 inches 76 cents at Bardoli, minimum 2 inches 27 cents at Olpad; for season 26 inches 81 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 63 inches 51 cents at Balsar, minimum 23 inches 92 cents at Olpad. Rainfall excessive. A break urgently needed. Sowing of kharif crops retarded in the eastern and southern talukas owing to continuous rain; sowing nearing completion elsewhere. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets over except in a few places. Standing crops thriving. Supply of fodder sufficient. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

Thana.—Rain during week 15 inches 43 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 15 inches 4 cents at Mokhada, minimum 6 inches 1 cent at Umbargaon, 12 inches 48 cents at Jawhar; for season 71 inches 36 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 75 inches 34 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 44 inches 14 cents at Mahim, 63 inches 51 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall satisfactory and well distributed throughout the district. Transplantation of rice continues. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply good and sufficient.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily; heavy on 18th and 19th; total of week 10 inches 42 cents, total to date 55 inches 14 cents, being 14 inches 8 cents above average. Temperature normal on 16th; abnormal temperature 2° warm on 17th and 21st, 2° cool on 18th, 3° cool on 19th and 1° warm on 20th and 22nd. Vapour in air normal throughout the week except on 17th when it was excessive. Abnormal wind from north-east on 16th, from north on 17th, from north-west on 18th, from east-south-east on 20th, and from east on 21st and 22nd; wind normal on 19th.

Kolaba.—Rain during week 13 inches 69 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 19 inches 79 cents at Panvel, minimum 9 inches 62 cents at Uran; for season 68 inches 4 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 91 inches 75 cents at Panvel, minimum 58 inches 99 cents at Uran. Rainfall general and beneficial. Transplantation nearly completed. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 13 inches 73 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 24 inches 59 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 9 inches 78 cents at Devgad; for season 52 inches 69 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 93 inches 38 cents at Mandangad, minimum 39 inches 65 cents at Devgad. Rainfall general, beneficial and sufficient. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets continues. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Agricultural stock in good condition. Stocks of grain adequate.

Kanara.—Rain during week 8 inches 64 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 10 inches 37 cents at Kumta, minimum 3 inches 43 cents at Mundgod; for season 61 inches at Karwar, in the district maximum 81 inches 18 cents at Kumta, minimum 14 inches 99 cents at Mundgod. Rainfall general and beneficial; more needed in Haliyal taluka and Mundgod petha. Sowing of rice continues in Ankola and Honavar talukas and Supa petha. Standing crops in good condition. Transplantation continues. Weeding commenced. Prospect good. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation sufficient. Cattle generally good and sufficient Stocks of grain sufficient.

East Khandesh.—Rain during week 5 inches 88 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 8 inches 95 cents at Edalabad, minimum 3 inches 15 cents at Amalner, for season 15 inches 56 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 19 inches 77 cents at Parola, minimum 12 inches 80 cents at Yaval. Rainfall general and sufficient. Sowing of Bajri nearing completion. Weeding in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of water sufficient.

West Khandesh.—Rain during week 2 inches 25 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 8 inches 50 cents at Navapur, minimum 74 cents at Sakri; for season 14 inches 18 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 24 inches 84 cents at Navapur, minimum 9 inches 77 cents at Sakri. Rainfall good and sufficient throughout the district. Break needed in Taloda taluka and Nevapur petha. Sowing of kharif crops continues. Weeding in progress. Standing crops good condition except in Shahada taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-suuply for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

Nasik.—Rain during week 3 inches 84 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 10 inches 51 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 61 cents at Sinnar, for season 27 inches 82 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 66 inches 55 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 8 inches 40 cents at Balgan. Rainfall sufficient but excessive in some places. Sowing of bajri in progress except in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Nandgaon and Kalvan talukas where retarded owing to excessive rain. Transplantation of hill-millets and rice continues. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply adequate.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 2 inches 42 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 2 inches 14 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 42 cents at Sangamner; for season 16 inches 2 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 16 inches 17 cents at Akola, minimum 6 inches 17 cents at Nevasa. Rainfall general and beneficial. Sowing of bajri continues. Transplantation of rice in progress in Akola taluka. Standing crops flourishing except in Rahuri taluka where late sown bajori crop was slightly damaged by grass hoppers. Weeding continues. Condition of cattle improving. Agricultural stock deficient. Green grass available. Water supply sufficient.

Poona.—Rain during week 1 inch 30 cents at Haveli, in the district maximum 4 inches 73 cents at Mulshi, minimum 35 cents at Bhimthadi; for season 16 inches 53 cents at Haveli, in the district maximum 36 inches 35 cents at Mulshi, minimum 6 inches 27 cents at Bhimthadi. Rainfall sufficient. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed except in Bhimthadi taluka and Dhond petha where it is in progress. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets in progress in the Mavli parts in Haveli taluka. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indapur taluka and Dhond petha. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 1 inch 48 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 1 inch 97 cents at Pandharpur, minimum 29 cents at Sangola; for season 9 inches 10 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 8 inches 97 cents at Barsi, minimum 3 inches 49 cents at Malsiras. Rainfall good in Pandharpur, Sholapur and Barsi talukas, fair in Madha and Karmala talukas and slight in Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Kharif sowing almost completed except in Karmala and Malsiras talukas. Germination satisfactory. Kadbi available but dear. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Malsiras and Karmala talukas where slightly improved in some places by recent rain. Water for irrigation deficient in parts of Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jawari 13 seers 5 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 2 inches 43 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 6 inches 65 cents at Javli, minimum 40 cents at Phaltan: for season 13 inches 96 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 42 inches 60 cents at Javli, minimum 6 inches 60 cents at Phaltan. Rainfall general and sufficient except in parts of Man taluka. Sowing of bajri in progess. Transplantation of rice continues. Standing crops in good condition. Garden crops thriving. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 15 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 1 inch 27 cents at Sindgi, minimum 6 cents at Muddebihal; for season 9 inches 49 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 11 inches 67 cents at Muddebihal, minimum 2 inches 31 cents at Badami. Rainfall beneficial, but more needed in parts of Badami taluka. Kharif sowing nearly completed. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. 4,684 lbs. of Government grass sold during week. Green grass available. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stock of grain sufficient.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 6 inches 4 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 15 inches 74 cents at Chandgad, minimum 31 cents at Parasgad; for season 17 inches 35 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 46 inches 90 cents at Chandgad, minimum 2 inches 88 cents at Parasgad. Rainfall general and beneficial. More rain in Belgaum, Athni, Gokak, Parasgad and Khanapur talukas and sufficient elsewhere. Kharif sowing continues in Sampgaon, Athni and Parasgad talukas and Murgod petha and completed elsewhere. Transplantation of rice continues in Khanapur taluka and Chandgad petha. Standing crops generally in good condition except in Athni taluka where jowari seedlings damaged by grasshoppers. Garden crops in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Stocks of grain adequate.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 1 inch 17 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 3 inches 35 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 2 cents at Gadag; for season 8 inches 12 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 12 inches 56 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 1 inch 99 cents at Mundargi. Rainfall general and beneficial but more needed. Sowing of jowari in progress. Rice crop flourishing, but sesamum and jowari seedlings damaged by grasshoppers in parts of Gadag taluka and Mundargi petha. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

Kathiawar.—Rain during week 4 inches 57 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 6 inches 29 cents at Jetpur, minimum 2 cents at Vala, for season 18 inches 92 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 57 inches 56 cents at Palitana, minimum 2 inches 28 cents at Vanod in Jhalavad. Rainfall sufficient except in a few places. Kharif sowing continues in Jhalavad and Songad Thana. Weeding commenced in Gohilvad. Irrigation of sugar-cane commenced in Halar and Gohilvad. Crops slightly damaged by insects in some places Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate.

Baroda.—Rain during week maximum 9 inches 59 cents at Baroda, minimum 41 cents at Amreli; for season 32 inches 90 cents at Baroda, in the state maximum 35 inches at Navsari, minimum 6 inches 78 cents at Kadi. Sowing of kharif crops continues in parts of Navsari, Kadi and Amreli divisions. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate.

Palanpur.—Rain during week 1 inch 63 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 2 inches 24 cents at Tharad, minimum 77 cents at Radhanpur, for season maximum 9 inches 9 cents at Palanpur, in the agency 5 inches 3 cents at Wao, minimum 2 inches at Radhanpur. Sowing continues. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient.

Cutch.—Rain during week 10 inches 76 cents at Bhuj, in the Agency maximum 11 inches 62 cents at Mandvi, minimum 20 cents at Lakhpat; for season 15 inches 84 cents at Bhuj, in the Agency maximum 15 inches 11 cents at Mandvi, minimum 2 inches 60 cent at Lakhpat. Rainfall general and beneficial. Sowing of kharif crops continues. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient.

Mahi Kantha.—Rain during week 5 inches 73 cents at Sadra, in the Agency maximum 10 inches 87 cents at Mohanpur, minimum 1 inch at Magodi. Rainfall general and beneficial. Standing crops in fair condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Savantvadi.—Rain during week 29 inches 31 cents at Savantvadi, in the State maximum 40 inches 85 cents at A'mboli, minimum 26 inches 24 cents at Kudal; for season 76 inches 91 cents at Savantvadi. Rain sufficient. Transplantation of rice in progress. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.—Rain during week 3 inches 94 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 38 inches 66 cents at Bavda, minimum 15 cents at Khandali; for season 15 inches 90 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 108 inches 70 cents at Bavda, minimum 4 inches 74 cents at Modnimb. Rainfall good. Sowing of rice continues. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Cattle adequate.

Karachi.—Rain during week maximum 70 cents at Manjhand, minimum 10 cents at Kohistan; for season maximum 2 inches 70 cents at Tatta, minimum 4 cents at Batoro. Rainfall general and beneficial. Inundation not satisfactory. Sowing of rice continues. Transplantation in progress. Standings crops in good condition except in Kotri taluka where they were slightly damaged by locusts. Prospects good. Fodder-supply adequate except in Karachi taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Drinking water-supply sufficient.

THE INFLUENCE OF SIMLA.

HOW THE HILLS HAVE AFFECTED THE STATESMANSHIP.

The discussion which has been proceeding in our correspondence columns, says the "Statesman" on the frivolities of Simla, is merely an echo of a far more important controversy. Whether a number of officials in the "popinjay capital" are overburdened with strenuous work and strenuous play is a matter on which divergence of opinion exists. But it is generally admitted that certain forms of amusement which find favour in Simla, tend to lower the prestige of British officials, if they do not give rise to a sentiment of profound contempt in the minds of persons who have high conceptions of our duties in India. Performances which are looked upon with amusement when participated in by light-hearted young subalterns, may come to be regarded as pure buffoonery when the participants are men of mature age holding positions of responsibility and trust in the Government of India. But the really grave objection to Simla is its isolation. The truth of the dictum of an eminent public servant of the past, that all the schemes which had worked to the injury of India have been hatched in the Hill capital has received a fresh illustration within the last two years, and the present indications suggest that the isolation of the Government is destined in the near future to inflict increasing inconvenience upon the commerce and industry of the country. It is unquestionable that if there had been no Simla, there would have been no New Delhi. But *l' appetit vient en mangeant*,, and the relief from direct contact with inconvenient and sometimes clamant public opinion which the Government enjoyed in the hot weather months, led the bolder spirits of the bureaucracy to formulate a project by which they would secure permanent freedom. The question, so far from being one of mere academic interest, is of direct practical concern to India. It was due to the Simla system that the country had to wait for years for a Life Assurance Act, and for the reform of the statutes relating to joint-stock companies, although the promoters of bogus concerns were feathering their nests at the expense of policy-holders and investors for whom the law failed to provide adequate protection. It is safe to predict, however, that so soon as it is generally recognised at Home what the Simla Exodus involves, the fate of this peculiar institution will be sealed. No one would seriously object to Indian officials being permitted an annual holiday in the Hills. But when administrators whose remuneration is based upon the theory that their work is carried on under adverse climatic conditions retire to a remote health resort during the greater part of the year, in order to evade the rigour of the Indian hot weather months, the position assumes an aspect which cannot be too severely characterised. For it must be remembered that the newest recruit to the Viceroy's Council receives larger emoluments than a Gladstone, a Disraeli, or a Salisbury was ever paid out of the public purse, and than the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary of England of to-day receive from the Exchequer for their services. It is not for their transcendental abilities that members of the Government of India are remunerated on so liberal a scale. Their work is no doubt arduous and their responsibilities are great, but more onerous duties and greater responsibilities fall upon the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. From whatever point of view, indeed, the system which Simla represents is approached, it stands condemned. Some day a member of the House of Commons who possesses a knowledge of India, and has sufficient political standing to obtain a respectful hearing will takae this question in hand, and from that Simla will be doomed. Unfortunately the tendedcy at the moment is for members of Parliament to dogmatise on Indian questions which they do not understand, and to neglect the rale problems of India.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay "Government Gazette", July 24.)

The following appointments are made during the absence of Mr. H. A. Just proceeding on leave, Mr. T. J. Reed, Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison, to act as Superintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction, and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse, Bombay. Khan Saheb Nasarvanji R. Vachha, Jailor and Acting Superintendent, Admedabad Central Prison, on relief to act as Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail, and Governor of the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay. Mr. F. B. Plunkett, Jailor, Yeravda Central Prison, to act as Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail, and Governor of the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay, till relieved by Khan Saheb Vachha.

The following three temporary appointments of Assistant Judges for a period of six months, are made :—Mr. Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar to do duty as Assistant Judge Sessions Judge, Thana. Mr. Shridhar Narayan Sathaye to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur. Mr Madhavlal Jhavesilal Yajnik to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Messrs. G. R. Datar, S. N. Sathaya, and M. J. Yajnik are further invested with the appellate jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar, appointed temporary Assistant Judge :—Mr. Rashunath Bhikaji Gogte to act as Aditional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Thana. Mr. Krishnanath Ganesh Palkar to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Subordinate Judge Mahad.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. Shridhar Narayan Sathaye, appointed temporary Assistant Judge :—Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji to be second class Subordinate Judge, Gadag, Mr. Vishveshwar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar to be inspecting first class subordinate judge for the Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara districts with headquarters at Belgaum. Mr. Manekshah Kaikhusru Nadirshah tobe be inspecting second class subordinate Judge for the Thana, Ratnagiri, Nasik and Khandesh (Judicial districts with headquarters at Thana. Mr. Anant Krishna Asundi to be second class Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot. Mr. Vasudeo Venkatesh Pandit, LL.B., to act as second class, fifth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as additional second class subordinate Judge, Bijapur.

Messrs. Phirozsha Pallonji and B. K. Illava respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh and Nasik, in the afternoon of the 7th instant.

Third Class Assistant Surgeon L A Francis, I S M D., who was in sub-charge of His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, reverted to Military duty, with effect from the afternoon May 7. and Third Class Assistant Surgeon A. Sinclair, I. S. M D. on this transfer from Military duty, received sub-charge of His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay.

Mr. Madhavlal Trikamlal, Clerk of the Court and Nazir of the sub-Judge's Court, Vagra, is transferred as Clerk of the Court and Nazir of the Sub-Judge's Court at Ankleshvar vice Mr. Bhogilal Harkisandas transferred to the District Court.

Mr Bhagwandas Balmukandas is appointed, to act as Clerk of the Court of the Sub-Judge's Court at Vagra vice Mr. Madhavlal transferred to the Ankleshvar Sub-Judge's Court.

Mr. Ramchandra Vithal Kathavate is appointed Clerk of the Court, First Class Sub-Judge's Court, Sholapur, vice Mr. Ramchandra Govind Muddebihalkar.

Mr. A. R. Karnik assumed charge of his office as Joint Subordinate Judge, Satara, on July 17.

Mr B H Godbole, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, with the powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate to be exercised within the sub-division comprising of Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed Talukas in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr. Vinayak Appaji Gupte, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class Nasik Division, is appointed to be a Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the Nasik Sub-division comprising the talukas of Nasik, Dindori, Point and Chandor.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Second Class, Ahmedabad, is to be a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of the sub-division comprising the talukas of Viramgam, Dhandhuka and Godha, with effect from July 14.

Messrs. A. O. Koreishi and M. C. Kelkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector, Southern Division on July 14.

Messrs S. K. Sathe and V G. Masurekar, Head Accountant, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, on July 14.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Lallubhai Asharam Shah, LL. B., The Honourable Mr. R W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., Mr. Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, LL.B, are appointed members of the Board of Visitors of the Government Law School Bombay.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar, retiring:—Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona. Mr. Krishnaji Narayen Bhide to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Bijapur. Mr. Vasudev Ganesh Kaduskar to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, Mr. Chunilal Harilal Vakil to act as Additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri. Mr. Thakorlal Maneklal Bhagat to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Roha,

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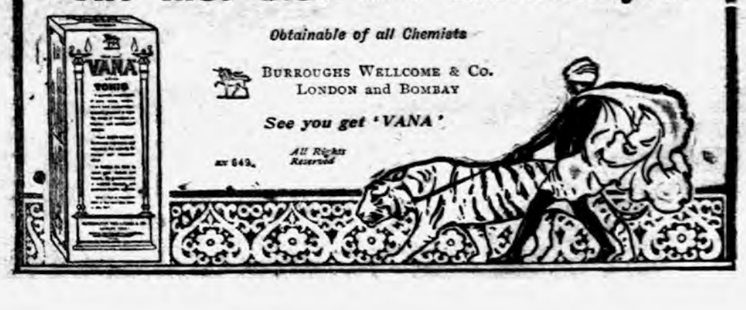

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STAGE NOTES.

TWO NEW VIENNESE MUSICAL PLAYS FOR LONDON.

Two new Viennese musical plays London is to see in due course. One is "The Gipsy Leader," which, as "Zigeuner-primas," is now being performed at two theatres in Vienna—at one in German and at the other in Hungarian. The second play is "Das Furstenkind," which is to be called "The King of the Mountains." This play is the work of Franz Lehar and Victor Leon, who wrote "The Merry Widow." The action takes place in a Greek Principality; and the two leading characters are the King and a visiting American naval captain. One of the scenes is laid on board a battleship.

THE END OF THE SEASON.

There are signs of a waning dramatic season, and many producers will not be sorry to see the last of a disastrous theatrical year. Not for a long time has there been such a succession of short-lived plays. Managers are now concerned with their autumn productions. Mr. H. B. Irving at the Savoy, Mr. Frohman at the Globe, Barrie at the Duke of York's, a new musical comedy at the Adelphi, and another new play at His Majesty's—these will inaugurate the new season.

SIR J. M. BARRIE AND HIS TITLE.

"The New York Dramatic Mirror" says that Mr. Charles Frohman has cabled his New York offices from London that Sir J. M. Barrie will not use his title on the bill-boards. The cable message is said to have read: "Barrie follows Pinero's lead. Doesn't want title used or bill-boards."

'PETER PAN'S" TRAVELS.

"Peter Pan" is to make a wider appeal in the autumn. Mr. J. A. E. Malone who for many years has been associated with Mr. George Edwardes' London productions, has secured from Mr. Frohman the provincial rights of the Barrie play and will send out a touring company to towns not visited by Mr. Frohman. English companies under Mr. Malone's direction will also take "Peter" to South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand next season.

MRS. A. LYTTELTON'S NEW PLAY.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton's Morality, "Dame Julian's Window," which was produced at the Little Theatre by the Morality Play Society, is founded on the story of the famous anchoress of Norwich. It depicts a great many human passions, the joy of children, the bitterness of the hungry poor, the ferocity of lust, the beauty and strength of perfect purity, and, above all, the serene majesty of perfect faith. While the saint sat in her cell or at her window, the daily life of the world went on in the street below, and it was this that Mrs. Lyttelton presented 20 faithfully and so dramatically. We do not say that the piece is perfect. For instance, some present may have marvelled why the Saint should have allowed the innocent and lovely maiden, Annys, to be stricken to death a few yards away, when surely she could have prevented it; though, no doubt, the answer to this objection will be that death was only the gateway into heaven, and that the sooner, therefore, it came the better. In any case, the play proved really interesting, and even moving, and, acted with due sincerity by a company which included Miss Ellen O'Malley, Miss Cathleen Nesbitt and Miss Barbara Everest, it held the interest of the audience throughout.

MARTIN HARVEY'S SYDNEY CARTON.

Mr. Martin Harvey is one of the managers who can always produce a trump: in his case it is "The Only Way." Properly by now more people have seen the adaptation of "The Tale of Two Cities" than have read the novel, by some regarded as the ablest work of Charles Dickens. No one is likely to pretend that the stage version is of the same quality as the original, but there can be no doubt about the fact that it is fascinating to the ordinary playgoer. And Mr. Martin Harvey, though he may accomplish successfully more ambitious work, will, as an actor, go down to posterity as Sydney Carton. It is not for me to inquire if this will satisfy his soul. It would be more agreeable to be identified with "Œdipus" or "Hamlet," but, of course, it is worth while to have moved the hearts of millions by an admirable rendering of the hero of one of the few successful French Revolution plays. And certainly Mr. Martin Harvey's performance as Sydney Carton is a remarkable piece of acting, one, in which the actor presents successfully every aspects of the broadly drawn romantic figure. Naturally Miss DeSilva once more presents the humble Mimi, the part in which she originally made her reputation, thanks to her sympathetic and skilful representation of the timid creature. The present company is quite strong on the whole, and particular praise may be given to Mr. Frank Dyall in the part of Defarge.

BORROW IN THE THEATRE.

In honour of Borrow Miss Winefride gave a matinee at the Little Theatre the chief item in the programme being a short play drawn from "Lavengro" and the "Romany Rye," showing how Lavengro fought the Tinman, met Isopel, tried to teach her Armenian, and then saw the last of her. With a labour of love one must deal gently, but it was a daring thing to attempt to compress the idyll of Isopel into half an hour, and it left no conviction that Borrow was adaptable for the stage. More interesting was a translation of "Les Flaireurs," by M. Van Lerberghe. A mother lay dying, and there was a great knocking outside, and rain and wind and a man's voice shouting that he was the man with the water and the sponge. The daughter in terror, refused to let him in but the mother said it was the Master, so they said the Lord's Prayer and blew out the lights. The curtain rose again on the same; and this time the man outside said he came with the linen, and the mother babbled of Paradise and the Virgin. Again they said the Lord's Prayer and blew out the lights. For the third time there was the knocking and now the man had brought the coffin, and you could hear the door being broken in, and the mother, crying to the daughter to open to the Virgin, fell dead. At first it seemed merely foolish; then, by the repetition of its bald simplicity, it became impressive; and I can well imagine that, played by an actress who could really get terror into her voice, it might produce a great effect. The other item in the programme was "The Pierrot of the Minute," a dialogue between a pierrot and a goddess in a garden of love, by Mr. Ernest Dowson. There was some prettiness in it of an over-precious kind, and some skill in rhyming; but being uneventful it was rather long.

COMMAND PERFORMANCE.

For the benefit of King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses, a performance of "London Assurance" was given yesterday afternoon at the St. James's. In honour of the performance, their Majesties the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary were present, and had the opportunity of seeing most of our leading actors and a few of the leading ladies in the cast of a very famous play. For "London Assurance" is quite a remarkable work. Dion Boucicault wrote it before he was twenty, and when it was presented in 1841 at Covent Garden it had a run of sixty-nine performances, which was considered remarkable in those days.

There have been many revivals, in most instances with noteworthy companies; the last was at the Criterion in 1890. It seems worth while on this occasion to give the cast:

Sir Harcourt Courtly	Herbert Tree.
Charles Courtly	Godfrey Tearle.
Dazzle	H. B. Irving.
Dolly Spanker	James Welch.
Max Harkaway	Henry Ainley
Mark Meddle	Arthur Bourchier.
Cool	Charles Hawtrey.
James	J. D. Beveridge.
Martin	Dennis Eadie.
Solomon Isaacs	Weedon Grossmith.
Lady Gay Spanker	Irene Vanbrugh.
Grace Harkaway	Phyllis Neilson-Terry
Pert	Marie Tempest.

What an opportunity for the country cousin, the Colonial or American visitor, to see the stars of the Stage, though one has a kind of timid hope that the French people who have accompanied M. Poincare did not judge the state of the English drama and acting by the affair. For when you get a whole collection of stars it will generally be found that they have "fought in their courses against"—one another! and an all-star performance, whilst it gives remarkable individual pieces of acting, is not often satisfactory; indeed, one is rather apt to regard them as a collection of music-hall turns. It would be ungracious to make comparisons or insist upon individual excellences; from the Sir Harcourt Courtly of Sir Herbert Tree to the Solomon Isaacs, the "Jewsurer" (if I may coin the word), or the dashing Lady Gay Spanker of Miss Irene Vanbrugh to the brilliant Pert of Miss Marie Tempest. It was all very wonderful, and the play is deliciously old-fashioned and quaint, and I have a sneaking terror lest some manager, in his anxiety to avoid paying royalties, may revive it for a run. By the bye, the ladies looked quite fascinating in their very ample frocks, with big flounces and miles of bitllowy tulle.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

The Shakspeare Festival at His Majesty's opened its fourth and final week with a revival of "Romeo and Juliet," with the scenery painted for the revival at the New Theatre in the September of 1911, and the performance was received with great applause by a large audience, which included many distinguished people. Some of the stage "business" introduced on that occasion is also retained, including the acting of the lovely parting scene between the husband and wife on the lady's bed instead of at the window, with the result, among others, that the allusions to the pomegranate tree, the clouds, the stars, and the morning's eye are less easy than usual to understand, as both the speakers appear unable to see any of these objects. It is pretty obvious that if Shakspeare, who had rather a practical knowledge of the stage, had intended this scene to be acted on a bed he would have written it rather differently, and not have stated that it was to be acted "at a window."

We had a new Mercutio last night in the person of Sir Herbert Tree, who will no doubt quicken and brighten his impersonation when he has become more certain of his lines. As a jocular and high-spirited gentleman he was entirely put into the shade by the new Romeo, Mr. Philip Merivale, who, after he had heard the story of Juliet's death, chatted to the apothecary in the pleasantest fashion, and, in the tomb, spoke his "Death's pale flag is not advanced there" very much as he would have remarked that the lady's hair was parted in the middle. He also had a rather disagreeable way with ladies of thrusting his face forward till a collision seemed imminent. He did it with Rosaline at the ball; he afterwards did it with Juliet. No doubt it was all very breezy, but after all, Romeo is not a breezy person, but a haunted man, dreading consequences hanging in the stars, and ready bitterly to believe himself Fortune's fool. The breezy rendering has to suppress all this.

The Juliet of Miss Neilson-Terry seems much the same as when we saw it at the New Theatre, except that her speech is surely much slower than before and her energy in the potion scene more elaborate. It is a showily effective performance, but it leaves us quite unmoved, save to admiration of the lady's beauty, especially in the dress she wore while waiting in the garden for the nurse's return from Romeo

THE DIET OF DYSPEPTICS.

Food that Nourishes and Cures at the same time.

What sufferer from dyspepsia but recalls vividly his fear of eating on account of the suffering he knew was in store for him, whether in the shape of nausea, vomiting, pain, flatulence, heartburn or the other distressing symptoms of a condition whose secondary results are often very alarming.

The knowledge, therefore, that there is a food which will not only maintain and increase the strength, but also materially aid in bringing about a complete cure, will be hailed with delight by everyone who has suffered from this most disagreeable complaint.

The preparation and the way it acts are thus referred to by a distinguished physician, writing in *The General Practitioner*, who says: "Sanatogen undergoes rapid and complete absorption in the healthy stomach, and a precisely similar result is seen in diseased conditions."

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

M. BAKST AS A DRESS CREATOR.

"Beware of Bakst," is the advice a London correspondent tenders to the stolid and solid among womankind after beholding the exhibition of designs by the famous Russian artist, now being held at the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street. The Bakst woman is born—in Russia and France chiefly; she is not made.

No cunning art of couturiere or corsetiere can transform a non-Bakst woman into a Bakst woman. Not only must she be aerial as Artemadora and "slender-ankled" as the damsels of Theocritus, but she must have subtlety and temperament. If she possesses these qualities she will look beautiful beyond belief in a Bakst creation. If she does not possess them, she will look merely vulgar and grotesque. Leon Bakst's six "Fantaisies sur le Costume Moderne" (carried out by Paguin) on view at this exhibition are original and whimsical.

LIKE A SHIP IN A GALE.

Curiously enough, in designing these costumes M. Bakst has restrained his marvellous genius for blending violently contrasting colours. Most of them are quite sober as shades go nowadays. No. 23, for instance, has a black velvet three-quarter-length coat, with a heavy looking coachman's cape strapped with white. The loosely hanging artistic sleeves are light, and the underdress of lace is gathered up at one side, displaying slim, black-sandalled feet. The chin is submerged in the lace ruffle of the high neckband, and the cockaded white hat rises rakishly on one side like a ship in a gale.

Whether this would be a comfortable costume to wear it is difficult to say but there can be no doubt of its being "very much chic." No. 21 is an evening gown. Something filmy covers the shoulders, and a slanting tunic of bright green goes over one shoulder and under the other arm. Just below the hips a broad band, Bulgarian embroidered finishes with a tassel. The draped skirt is caught up over a white underskirt with a green design.

BULGARIAN NOTE OF COLOUR.

The head-dress, fashioned like a boy's jersey cap, repeats the Bulgarian note of colour. Very beautiful are the sleeves of No. 19. Save for two narrow bands from which depend graceful festoons of lace, the arm is bare. The gown is of yellow, with two tunics, the upper, a somewhat deeper shade, being adorned with a triple-dot design of blue. The under-skirt is a harmoney in yellow and black. A band of black velvet, with blue and white designs, falls down in front, and a belt of the same slants down from the waist. No. 13 is all black and white and scarlet spots. The front of the tunic is black save for a narrow indication of white at each side, adorned with mathematically precise rows of scarlet spots. The underskirt is black, bespangled with scarlet spots. A tiny foam of lace is shown at one side. No. 11 has a snuff-coloured coat, with rather stiff, clumsy-looking sleeves.

DRESS AT THE PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

Miss N. de Silva, as Mimi in "The Only Way produced at the Prince of Wales' Theatre makes her first appearance in Carton's chambers wearing her very pretty dress of a soft cotton material in a delicate shade of mauve. The skirt is prettily drapped, and over it is worn a dainty apron of white muslin. For corsage there is a quaint short sacque of flowered muslin turned back in front with long narrow revers, and a square collar. Both revers and collar are edged with lace. On her head Miss de Silva wears rather a large flat cap of lace trimmed with mauve ribbons.

In the scene in Dr Manette's garden in Soho Miss de Silva wears a quaint straight, dress of black and white muslin. Meanwhile, Miss Maud Rivers, as Lucie Manette, appears in a graceful dress of soft white silk with the decollete and short-sleeved corsage in white muslin, and over it is thrown a scarf with long ends printed with a floral design in pale pink.

Miss de Silva's dress in the dreadful of the Revolutionary Tribunal is of fine green woollen material, made with the same quaint little sacque as characterises her first dress. Over this she throws a very full black cloak, with a large black travelling hat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th July, 1913.

559. Arms.—The Corps having been re-armed with the Short L. E. Rifles, All long L. Metford Rifles and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

560. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

561. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

562. Parade.—All recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road to-day Friday the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m.

563. Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 28th instant, and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 30th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

564. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

565. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders:—

Sunday 27th July. Distances 300 yards deliberate, 30 yards Wantage, 400 yards figure 4. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-10 a.m. July 29th Tuesday, August 5th Tuesday, August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday, (holiday).

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th July 1913.

The Corps having been re-armed with the Short L. E. Rifle, all Arms in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters, Council Road at once.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available on Saturday afternoon 26th instant. A competition will be held commencing from 4-30 p.m. P. T. (Weather permitting).

The first Town Hall drill will be held on Tuesday next, 29th instant at 6 p.m. All recruits are requested to attend.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

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